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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1951

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D. E. LAWRENCE, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

— 44 —

NEWPORT:
A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer,
York Place.

1951

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT,

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : *Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : *Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

THE MAYOR

(Alderman A. E. PUGH, J.P.)

Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

„ A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor *F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.

„ W. E. GADSBY.

„ *TREVOR VAUGHAN.

„ A. E. POOLE.

Co-opted Members

*Dr. A. ARTHUR

*Dr. R. J. S. DOHERTY

HEALTH (Maternity and Child Welfare) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Members of the Health Committee marked *

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman R. S. TYACK.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor R. POOK.

THE MAYOR

(Alderman A. E. PUGH, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Councillor A. F. DOLMAN.

Councillor G. H. MAIN

„ H. H. JONES, J.P.

„ PERCY JONES.

„ W. A. ROWLANDS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C. W., and Medical Supervisor of Midwives)	...	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health...	...	...	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Miss Enid Curran, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H. Mrs. M. Wells-Jenkins, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Physician (Welsh Regional Hospital Board)	...	...	M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants (Welsh Regional Hospital Board):—			
Gynaecologist	...	...	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose & Throat Specialists	...	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., Ed.D.L.O. J. L. D. Williams, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Radiologist	...	...	W. H. Hastings, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E.
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	...	...	G. Hogan, F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	W. J. Griffiths ^{1,2} .
Deputy-Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	R. G. Coslett ^{1,2,5} .
Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	F. C. Farthing ^{1,2} , C. R. Pepperell ^{1,2} , J. N. Connell ^{1,2} , R. V. Lamey ^{1,2} , T. W. Harry ¹ , A. Bevan ^{1,2} , G. J. Richards ^{1,2} , H. H. Cometson ^{1,2} .
Inspectors of Corporation Houses	...	...	H. Brambley, E. D. Roberts.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	...	Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam ^{1,3,4} , Miss C. Parker ^{3,4} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{3,4} , Miss B. Hoare ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Chard, Mrs. S. I. Herrits ^{3,4} , Mrs. D. E. Lewis ^{3,4} , Miss A. Jones ^{3,4} , Miss G. E. Shorney ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Neve ^{3,4} , Miss G. M. Skinner ^{3,4} , Mrs. V. M. M. Newton ^{3,4} .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF (continued)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives ...	Miss K. B. Baynam ^{1,3,4} .	
Municipal Midwives	Superintendent: Miss M. M. Goodwin.	
	No. on 1st January, 1951	12
	No. appointed during year	—
	No. resigned during year	—
	No. on staff, 31st Dec., 1951	12
Superintendent District Nurses' Home ...	Miss F. M. Harding ^{3,4} .	
Clerical :—		
Chief Clerk	W. H. M. Jones.	
Deputy Chief Clerk	E. de Lloyd, M.B.E.	
	W. J. Croker, A. G. Reece, R. H. Gower, K. J. Whitcutt, H. F. Davies, M. Palmer A. D. Williams, Miss D. M. Cobb, Mrs. D. Dickinson, Miss S. Thompson, Mrs. E. S. Morgan, D. C. Williams, A. Roe, M. J. Rogers, Miss D. J. Palmer.	
Sanitary Inspectors' Clerical Section ...	A. J. Rowe, R. Hayward, Mrs. B. E. Brittle, Mrs. H. E. Westlake, Miss D. I. Barrington, Mrs. A. Berry, Miss J. Collins.	
Clerical Assistants (M. & C. W.) ...	Miss B. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. E. Cable, Miss L. Everson, Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss E. Harris.	
Domestic Help Organiser	Miss A. B. Davies.	
Mental Health :—		
Duly Authorised Officers	R. H. Davies, P. D. C. Stokes.	
After Care Worker	Miss F. P. Taylor.	
Supervisor Occupation Centre ...	Miss H. Wade.	
Assistant Supervisor do. ...	Mrs. O. A. Sloan.	
do. do. do. ...	Miss P. J. Edwards.	
Part-time Assistants :—		
Physiotherapist (Regional Hospital Board)	Mrs. M. E. Watkins.	
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse	Mrs. A. J. Witts (temporary).	
Clerical (M. & C. W.)	Mrs. B. Rosser and Miss M. Huntley.	

¹ Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Insp. Joint Board.

² Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

³ State Certified Midwife.

⁴ Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

⁵ Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS
FOR 1950 & 1951.

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	7,873 acres	
	1950	1951
Population (estimated)	107,300	104,800
Density (persons per acre)	13.6	13.3
Dwelling-houses (estimated at June 30th)	25,375	25,594
„ „ Void (included in above)	89	98
Average number of occupants per dwelling-house	4.22	4.09
New Dwelling-houses rated (<i>less</i> houses de-rated)	300	219
Live Births (nett)—No.	1,866	1,783
Rate	17.39	17.01
Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No.	1,201	1,288
Rate	11.19	12.29
Infants Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No.	65	58
Rate per 1,000 births	34.8	32.5
Total Zymotic Death-rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum ... ..	.73	.92
Death-rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases ... ..	.04	.08
Rateable Value at March 31st	£751,508	†£765,206
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,024	†£3,189
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	£1	†22/10d.

† At March 31st, 1952.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951. It is made in accordance with Circular 42/51 of the Ministry of Health.

The area of the Borough amounts to 7,873 acres, which includes 533 acres covered by water.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of the Borough at the middle of 1951 was 104,800, a decrease of 2,500, compared with the figure for 1950. This estimate of Newport's population is used, states the Registrar-General, for the purpose of calculating birth and death rates. The population at the Census carried out on the 15th April, 1951, was 105,285.

DWELLING-HOUSES. — From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 226 new houses had been rated during the 12 months ended June 30th, 1951, and 7 had been taken off the rates. This gives a nett increase of 219 houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 25,594, of which 98 were void. The number of void houses on June 30th, 1950, was 89. By December 31st the number of houses had increased to 25,653.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 4.09, compared with 4.22 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 13.3 as against 13.6 in 1950, 13.5 in 1949, 13.3 in 1948, 12.79 in 1947, 12.57 in 1946, 11.97 in 1945, 11.95 in 1944, 11.98 in 1943 and 12.07 in 1942. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table I at the end of the Report. Central Ward had the highest number of persons per dwelling-house—4.78; Alexandra Ward came next with 4.75; Allt-yr-yn had the lowest—3.69 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 6.0 in Alexandra Ward to 45.9 in Victoria Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1952, was £765,206; the sum represented by a penny rate was £3,189, and the Rate for the Financial Year, £1 2s. 10d. in the £.

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS.

1,783 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 17.01 per 1,000 of the population compared with rates of 17.31 in 1950, 17.59 in 1949, 20.27 in 1948, 22.67 in 1947, 22.75 in 1946, 18.70 in 1945, 21.36 in 1944, 19.72 in 1943, 18.31 in 1942, 17.02 in 1941, an average of 19.00 during the five years 1941-45 and of 20.04 during the quinquennial period, 1946-50. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1951 was 15.5, and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 17.3.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1951 was 3.3 per cent.—a lower percentage than the average of 4.1 for the five years 1946-50. The figures for previous years were 5.5 in 1946, 3.9 in 1947, 4.5 in 1948, 3.8 in 1949 and 2.7 in 1950.

STILLBIRTHS.

52 Stillbirths were registered, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .50. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .36 and in the 126 Great Towns .45.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 28.2 per 1,000 births (live and still) compared with the previous year's figure of 27.6. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924, 40.77; 1926-1930, 41.11; 1931-1935, 43.0; 1936-1940, 38.5; 1941-1945, 32.8; and for the past five years it was 27.4.

INFANT MORTALITY.

58 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 32.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 34.8 in 1950, 40.8 in 1949, 45.3 in 1948, 61.3 in 1947, 57.3 in 1946, and with 48.7 and 59.3 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1946-50 and 1941-45 respectively. In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was 29.6 during 1951, and in the Great Towns 33.9. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years locally. The most unsatisfactory feature continues to be the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases and Congenital Defects—conditions operating before birth; but "Common Infectious Diseases," and Venereal Diseases almost disappeared as causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

WHOLE TOWN

CAUSE	1908-1912		1946-1950		1951		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases	6.6	7.8	2.0	0.9	1	1.7	0.6
Diarrhoeal Diseases	14.5	17.3	14.6	7.1	4	6.9	2.2
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity	28.9	34.4	30.0	14.6	19	32.8	10.7
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis	7.3	8.7	28.1	13.7	17	29.3	9.5
Tuberculous Diseases	2.5	2.9	0.6	0.3	—	—	—
Convulsions	13.6	16.2	0.6	0.3	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15.4	18.3	17.2	8.4	11	19.0	6.2
Venereal Diseases	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes	9.8	11.7	6.9	3.4	6	10.3	3.4
TOTAL	100	118.9	100	48.7	58	100	32.5
Inquests	7.1	8.5	3.2	1.5	2	3.4	1.1
Uncertified Deaths ... ..	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	—	—	4.7	2.3	6	10.3	3.4

†Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Age at Death.

For the purpose of further analysis, the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups, and the following figures are given for comparison.

Age Group	Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1,000 Live Births	
	1951	Previous 5-yearly Average	1951	Previous 5-yearly Average
Under 1 month	58.6	53.0	19.2	25.8
1 to 3 months	12.1	20.2	3.9	9.8
3 to 6 months	20.7	15.2	6.7	7.4
6 to 12 months	8.6	11.6	2.8	5.7

The importance of Ante-Natal supervision and an efficient obstetrical service cannot be over estimated in the prevention of loss of life and physical disability during the first months of life.

The systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by medical practitioners and midwives from early pregnancy is the best safeguard of the life of mother and child.

MORTALITY AMONG ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The death-rate of Illegitimate Infants was 16.9 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 56.5 per 1,000 during the previous five years. In 1950 the rate was 20.0; in 1949, 100.0; in 1948, 21.0; in 1947, 45.4; and in 1946, 96.0.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were 4 cases notified during the year giving a case-rate of 2.18 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 1.59 during the previous five years. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 10.66 and for the 126 Great Towns 13.77.

DEATHS.—There were no deaths from Sepsis, but 1 from “ Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.” The death-rate from Maternal Causes was 0.54 per 1,000 live and still births.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were: Puerperal Sepsis (including abortions with Sepsis). 0.43; other causes, 0.36; total Maternity Mortality, 0.79.

The figures given below show the rates for Newport over a series of years and for England and Wales since 1946. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896 in Newport's maternal death-rates.

Period			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births					
			Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		Total	
							Newport	England & Wales
			Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	..	...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910—1914	...	...	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95
1922—1926	...	...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31
1927—1931	...	..	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52
1932—1936	...	...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.00
1937—1941	...	...	1.6	1.01	3.6	2.27	5.2	3.28
1941—1945	...	..	1.6	0.86*	1.6	0.86*	3.2	1.72*
1945—1949	...	..	1.0	0.47*	1.0	0.47*	2.0	0.94*
1946—1950	...	...	1.4	0.66*	0.8	0.37*	2.2	1.03*
Year 1946	Including abortions		2	0.86*	—	—	2	0.86*
	excluding abortions		1	0.43*	—	—	1	0.43*
" 1947	Including abortions		1	0.43*	1	0.43*	2	0.85*
	excluding abortions		1	0.43*	—	—	1	0.43*
" 1948	Including abortions		1	0.46*	2	0.92*	3	1.38*
	excluding abortions		—	—	2	0.92*	2	0.92*
" 1949	Including abortions		1	0.52*	—	—	1	0.52*
	excluding abortions		1	0.52*	—	—	1	0.52*
" 1950	Including abortions		2	1.04*	1	0.52*	3	1.56*
	excluding abortions		2	1.04*	1	0.52*	3	1.56*
" 1951	Including abortions		—	—	1	0.54*	1	0.54*
	excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.65*

* Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,721 or 87.5 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is above the percentage for 1950, which was 86.7 per cent.

17 new Expectant Mothers attended the Centres in addition to 8 on the books at the end of last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were: At the Clinic, 8,573; at Centres, 25; Total, 8,598. 169 visits by Health Visitors were paid to Expectant mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. Every opportunity is taken to have personal talks with mothers on health matters.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is

heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 9 births (4 non-residents) were registered there. At St. Woolos Hospital 1,130 births were registered, of which 35 were stillbirths; all except 177 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 1,139 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a continuous increase in the number of births at St. Woolos Hospital particularly since 1939.

There were 2 registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year, in addition to two registered for medical and surgical cases. 191 births were registered in the former, and 1 at the latter; 56 were non-residents.

In all, 1,331 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 67.7 per cent. of the total births.

FEES PAID BY L.A. TO DOCTORS "CALLED IN" BY MIDWIVES

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1951) to £90 11s. 0d. for 31 patients; the cost was lower than for 1950.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1950	1951		1950	1951
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	187	169	Infants ...	7,909	7,458
Other Mothers ...	272	244	Children 1—5 years	15,320	16,580
Total ...	459	413	Total ...	23,229	24,038

	1950	1951
Total Visits, including Re-visits ...	23,688	24,451

The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly HOME VISITING. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, and implements the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 203). Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," HOME VISITING serves a valuable purpose in obtaining knowledge of many cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

Close correlation between the work of the Health Visitors, the Home Help Service and the Home Nurses is maintained in After Care.

The co-operation of the Health Visitors is also enlisted in connection with the Nursery Schools under the control of the Education Authority.

CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE

6,068 of such children received attention at the Clinic and Centres. The total attendances recorded were 11,585. 16,580 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under five years at the Clinic and Centres, including Orthopædic and Auxiliary Clinics, were 33,061, compared with 34,122 in 1950, 32,261 in 1949; 32,851 in 1948, 32,011 in 1947, and 32,653 in 1946.

INFANT FEEDING

87.4 per cent. of the newly-born infants were visited during 1951.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1951 per cent.	Average previous 5 years per cent.
Breast Milk only	55.5	70.7
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	15.9	7.5
Total Wholly or partly Breast-fed	71.4	78.2
Artificial Food only	28.4	20.9
Too weak to take nourishment	0.1	1.1

The proportion of babies that received breast milk shows a decrease on the previous five years. 23.2 per cent. of the babies were fed on cow's milk—22.9 per cent. receiving it in its dried form.

Enquiries were made in reference to 53 deaths under six months of age. In 18, or 34.0 per cent., of the deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 8 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

16 of the 53 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 11 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of six months in reference to 1,377 infants showed that 2.9 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 3.5 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at six months of age is much lower than it used to be. In 1916 it was 72.2 per cent.; in 1926, 61.2 per cent.; in 1936, 41.4 per cent., and during the five years 1946-50 the annual average was 12.6 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, during the year, compared with an annual average of 0.94 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

46 other cases of inflamed eyes, 44 of which were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition.

33 of these suspicious cases were treated by their own doctors; the 13 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIVES REPORT.

At the beginning of the year there were 43 Midwives on the Register. During the year 6 Midwives left the town, and 8 new names were added to the register, so that at the end of the year there were 45 Midwives on the Register. Three Maternity Nurses were registered during the year.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives on the district was 708. In 259 of those cases medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, and medical aid was also called in for 111 mothers and 71 infants. (These figures do not include the births which took place at St. Woolos Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital.)

The Grange Maternity Home was responsible for 188 cases.

12 Municipal Midwives are employed.

The Municipal Midwives attended 634 cases. All the Municipal Midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and facilities for the transport of the apparatus are provided. Gas and air analgesia was given in 401 cases. In 57 cases general anaesthetic was also given, and Pethidine administered in 110 cases.

None of the Midwives in Independent Domiciliary Midwifery Practice are qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia, yet in the 80 cases attended by them 31 received an anaesthetic—as a doctor was present at the birth, and 42 mothers had Pethidine.

Of the 45 Midwives in practice at the end of the year, 29 were totally and 16 partially dependent on their practice of Midwifery for a living.

All the Midwives hold the C.M.B. Certificate. 39 are also State Registered Nurses, and 33 hold the Gas and Air Analgesia Certificate.

One midwife attended 105 cases, 9 midwives over 50 cases, 3 others over 40 cases and 8 less than 20 cases.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives (excluding Public Institutions) were as follows:—

<i>For the Mother</i> ...	136	Individuals ...	111
During Pregnancy ...	58		
During Labour ...	55		
During Puerperium ...	23		
<i>For the Child</i> ...	80	Individuals ...	71

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES

Not sending in record of having sent for medical aid ...	1
Delay in notifying having sent for medical aid ...	2
Delay in notifying liability to be a source of infection ...	3
Failure to notifying substitution of Artificial Feeding ...	1

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives made 72 visits.

INFECTION IN THE MIDWIVES' PRACTICE

	In Practice	In Home
Pyrexia ...	4	—
Pemphigus ...	2	—
Measles ...	4	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	—
Chicken Pox ...	1	3

Adequate precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection in all these cases.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS

17 stillbirths occurred in the Midwives' practice. According to the Midwives' records, the cases of stillbirth were as follows:—

Prematurity and Twins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Maceration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Difficult Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reason unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Housing difficulties make hospital provision necessary for a large number of mothers, and lessen the amount of domiciliary practice.

The majority of mothers are making earlier arrangements for their confinements and thus have the benefit of supervision from their midwives for a longer period during their pregnancies.

The Municipal Midwives have assisted in the duties at the Ante Natal Clinic, and have undertaken regular visiting of all expectant mothers attending the Clinic, whether those mothers are booked for confinement in hospital or at home under the care of the Municipal Midwives.

This scheme brings the expectant mother in contact with the Midwife of the district in which she lives, and whom she can call to her aid in case of emergency.

Also in the last four months of the year the Municipal Midwives visited from the 10th to the 14th day of the puerperium those patients discharged from hospital on the 10th day. This extra service entailed the making of many extra visits by all the midwives, but has been especially burdensome in the areas where overcrowding in the homes had necessitated more hospitalization.

During the year 3 of the Municipal Midwives attended a special Post Graduate Course in the Care of the Premature Baby.

REPORT OF THE LADY MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The facilities provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme have been those of former years, with the addition of the two new Infant Welfare Centres which had been erected at the Alway and the Gaer Estates respectively, and which were opened on the 1st January. These 2 Centres cater for 2 areas which are at a considerable distance from the Centres which had already been provided.

As in other parts of the country the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres declined after the introduction of the new Health Scheme in 1948; but in 1951, the attendances at our Centres are greater than in 1950.

The provision of free medical care for Mothers and children under the National Health Scheme ensures that no ailing Mother or child need go without medical aid because of the anxiety of parents of shouldering financial burdens, and this opportunity of obtaining immediate medical attention should do much to reduce the severity of many illnesses amongst children—in the past many parents having delayed seeking medical care until illness was advanced. Now such medical care is sought for early in illness.

The health of the infants and children is good. There is no doubt that increased and regular earnings, and the priority rations and vitamins supplied by the Ministry of Food to those groups and to Nursing and Expectant Mothers have been big factors in promoting this improvement. It is to be deplored, however, that there are still mothers who do not take advantage of those priority foods and vitamins.

The demand for hospital accommodation for maternity cases has been very great. There are a number of cases for whom hospital care is necessary on account of medical reasons, but the majority of cases are sent in because of unsuitable home conditions. In some homes there is definite overcrowding; in others, the owner of the home—sometimes even a relative—refuses to allow the confinement to take place at home. In other cases, lack of help in the home makes home confinement difficult to arrange.

The Home Help Service has done much to help mothers who are being confined at home, and also cared for the homes and children of mothers who have had to go into hospital. The latter class of mothers has also been helped by the facilities offered by the Children's Department.

Since 1948 hospital confinement has been less expensive than that in the home, and there is no doubt that many mothers make every endeavour to secure hospital accommodation on that account.

The health of the mothers is not as good as that of the children. Many of them are suffering from symptoms of anaemia, and showing signs of fatigue.

Overcrowding in the homes is a very grave problem; there is much strain and anxiety in an overcrowding home with its lack of privacy, the different hours of rest of the different inmates and the incessant control of the children which this necessitates reacts on the mother.

The playing space for the children is cramped—in the years when play is indispensable for children's full mental and physical development and frequently the sleep of the children is disturbed by the activities and interests of the grown up.

It is difficult for the mother to cope with housekeeping where cooking and washing facilities are inadequate, and many are to be complimented on the way they have brought up healthy, happy and clean children under such dire circumstances.

It is necessary to guard children against home and road accidents. The number of fatal accidents and also the ill-health and suffering which occurs through inadequate protection of the child in the home and on the street is very disquieting.

Attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres is encouraged. There, nursing and medical advice is available for the mother. Although conditions in the Centres are not suitable for general teaching, much can be done by individual instruction.

Mothers show an increasing interest in health matters generally, and in the prevention of illness.

Visiting in the homes by the Health Visitor is of prime importance. The Health Visitor helps in the education of the mother and is able to supervise the nutrition and the physical development of the child. In the home she can assess the difficulties of each individual mother, and give her the necessary guidance.

Since 1948 the duties of the Health Visitor have been enlarged to cover the family as a unit, and as she is no longer responsible for the mother and children under 5 years of age only, home visits have to be more lengthy, and fewer visits can be made.

During the year the Health Visiting Staff was depleted in numbers and also by long periods of illness amongst the existing staff. Two Student Health Visitors completed their training during the year, and became qualified Health Visitors. Three other Student Health Visitors commenced training during the year—in this way it is hoped that the staff will gradually be brought up to its full establishment and that each Health Visitor will have the time to undertake the added duties required of her.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PROVISION

Beds are provided at St. Woolos Hospital for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy and for Maternity cases.

To the Hospital from the Ante-Natal Clinic complicated cases of pregnancy or labour are admitted, and also those mothers, who, by reason of unsuitable home conditions, cannot be cared for adequately at home.

From the Clinic 895 mothers were sent into hospital for their confinements. In 647 cases the home conditions were unsuitable for confinement.

75 patients were admitted for treatment during pregnancy; of these 5 were treated during pregnancy only, 18 were confined while under treatment and 45 were re-admitted for their confinements.

12 mothers booked by the Ante-Natal Clinic for treatment in St. Woolos were admitted for treatment in hospitals outside the Borough, as no beds were available at St. Woolos Hospital.

(The total births at St. Woolos were 1,140—this figure includes 37 non-residents).

THE REST (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOMES, PORTHCAWL

3 patients were admitted to the Home during the year, and derived benefit from their sojourn there. Arrangements had been made for a few other mothers to be admitted also, but in the end for family reasons they were unable to arrange to take advantage of convalescence at the Home.

NURSING HOMES (Section 187-195, Public Health Act, 1936)

There are two Maternity Homes and two Nursing Homes on the Register. These Homes are inspected regularly.

THE CLINIC

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—NEW MOTHERS DURING 1951

	Affections						Mothers
General medical advice—no apparent disease	449
Defective Teeth	136
Varicose Veins	67
Skin Diseases	8
Anaemia	120
Debility	30
Respiratory Affections	14
Heart Affections	32
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	58
Gastro Intestinal Affections	99
Nervous Affections	11
Gynaecological Affections	66

Affections of Pelvis — History of Previous Difficult							Mothers
Deformity of Pelvis — History of Previous Difficult	Confinement	...	...	...	...	...	84
Malpresentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Venereal Diseases (already having treatment)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 1,216 <hr/>

13 Post Natal cases who also attended for examination (14 attendances) are included in the above: and also 1 other mother who was examined with a view to convalescent care.

In addition 343 old mothers attended.

15 mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for examination by Dr. Glyn Morgan the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

3 mothers were sent for X-ray examination to St. Woolos Hospital.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children provides for the treatment of all school children as well as for children under 5 years of age. It is administered by the Health Committee for the Regional Hospital Board.

Three medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Mr. Parker, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attends periodically at the Clinic to examine new cases and to supervise the after-care of old cases. Special cases are also seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X-ray examinations are made.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, and at Crossways Convalescent Home. Owing to the shortage of beds in these hospitals there is a lengthy waiting list and a very considerable delay in the admission of cases in consequence.

There are six sessions weekly for the treatment of patients by massage and remedial exercises. This is given by a masseuse employed by the Regional Hospital Board.

All appliances are provided by the Prince of Wales Hospital. Special boots are obtained from the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, or made by one of the firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board—as have all necessary alterations to boots.

Artificial Limbs are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions.

During the year Mr. Parker held 2 sessions at the Clinic at Newport.

PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	5+2 day cases
School children	...	...	...	10+1 re-admission +2 day cases.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES

Maternity and Child Welfare
Cases

Genu Valgum	...	...	39
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	15
Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	84
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	42
Rickets	...	...	7
Spinal Curvature	...	...	4
Torticollis	...	...	17
Flat Feet	...	...	38
Hammer Toes	...	...	15
Spastic	...	...	1
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	3
Injuries	...	...	2
Congenital Deformities	...	...	6
Nothing abnormal found	...	...	28

301

School Children

Genu Valgum	...	...	34
Curvature of Spine	...	...	22
Flat Feet	...	...	79
Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	88
Pes Cavus	...	...	24
Hallux Rigidus	...	...	4
Synovitis Knee	...	...	2
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...
(old cases)	...	...	7
Spastic	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis (old	...	...	...
cases)	...	...	2
Hammer Toes	...	...	17
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	5
Erb Duchenne Paralysis (old	...	...	...
case)	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	19
Nothing abnormal found on	...	...	...
examination	...	...	8

314

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

					Medical Sessions		Massage
Infants	...	...	...	...	290	...	88
Children	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	190
School Children	...	...	...	...	2,123	...	1,276
					<hr/> 3,859	...	<hr/> 1,554

Appliances were supplied to 10 school children and 4 children under 5 years of age

Special alterations were made to boots in a very large number of cases. These were executed at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, or by one of the firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

85 Plasters were applied at the Clinic.

During the year the number of new cases and the total attendances were less than in 1950.

Of the new cases examined the majority were suffering from minor defects only, but the correction of these prevents the onset of more serious trouble later on.

It has been interesting to see that many of the parents themselves are taking notice of those minor defects and are anxious to have them corrected. Their co-operation in treatment is invaluable.

The rising cost of shoe wear is a serious problem for most of the parents. Many of the children are wearing shoes which are aggravating existing troubles and are liable to produce crippling defects later.

The size of the feet of the older school girls today is larger than that of the same age 10—20 years ago, and the shoe situation for them is a very difficult one. Large sizes, which would afford them reasonable comfort, appear to be very difficult to obtain.

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Mr. Sutton is in charge of the Aural Clinic provided for all children up to 16 years of age and saw 35 cases (49 attendances). 40 patients were operated on for tonsils and/or adenoids. These operations were performed at St. Woolos Hospital.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Eye Clinic for all children up to 16 years of age saw 98 new cases and retested 84 other cases.

8 children were operated on for correction of squint—these operations were performed at St. Woolos Hospital.

DENTAL TREATMENT

A priority Dental Scheme for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age is combined with that of the School Dental Service and operated by the Senior School Dentist.

The prompt treatment which has been given to those suffering from toothache and the kindly consideration given to all patients is deeply valued by the parents of the children, and by the mothers when they

themselves are patients. We are very much indebted to Mr. Clarkson, the senior School Dentist, for the kindly and efficient way in which the Scheme is operated.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics :

Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	7,697
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	4,161
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	3,859
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	1,554
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
Children 1—5	...	...	...	...	...	11

THE CENTRES

There were two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Beechwood, Central, Lliswerry and Caerau Centres. Three sessions weekly at Maindee and one session weekly at Maesglas, Malpas and Crindau Centres.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CENTRE REGISTER AT END OF YEAR

		Children			
Mothers	Infants	1-5 years	Total		
3,684	...	1,325	...	3,466	...
				8,475	

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS

		Children			
Mothers	Infants	1-5 years	Total		
1,117	...	1,412	...	369	...
				2,898	

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES

		Children			
Mothers	Infants	1-5 years	Total		
3,206	...	11,007	...	5,290	...
				19,503	

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES

		Children			
Mothers	Infants	1-5 years	Total		
26,541	...	22,360	...	7,589	...
				56,490	

The attendances at the Centres have increased slightly in comparison with 1950 when the attendances were 55,250. Those at the Clinics were less than in 1950.

At the Centres the Fireguard and Playpen Clubs are still continued under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee we are much indebted for the interest which they take in the welfare of the mothers and children. To those ladies who find it possible to attend the Centres regularly to help with the work there, we are especially indebted.

4

their help and of the interest which they show in all the activities of the

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

The following is the Report of Dr. E. Curran :—

During 1951 treatment was given twice weekly—on Mondays and Fridays at morning and afternoon sessions on both days.

196 sessions were held.

A total of 4,161 attendances was made at the Clinic by 11 mothers, 106 School children and 234 pre School children.

MATERNTY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

234 children under 5 years of age (including 20 infants) attended the Clinic. 220 new cases and 14 old cases.

2,479 attendances were made.

Cases were referred to the Clinic from the Child Welfare Centres, from the Orthopaedic Clinic and in a few instances, by General Practitioners.

Conditions treated by U.V.B. were as follows:—

							Number of Cases
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
General debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Respiratory conditions			...	...	...	...	23
Recurrent Tonsillitis		...	...	...	...	...	10
Scanty Hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/> 234

RICKETS—136 CASES

In this group the cases presented one or more of the following signs: Hypotony of muscles, widely-open fontanelle, bowed tibiae, delayed dentition, catarrh of the respiratory tract, underweight, calcaneo valgus.

	Cases
Hypotony of muscles occurred in	24
Wide fontanelle	12
Bowed tibiae	18
Delayed dentition	15
Respiratory tract catarrh	14
Underweight	19
Calcaneo valgus	5

Of the 108 cases:—

- 27 showed considerable improvement.
- 36 showed definite improvement.
- 4 slight improvement.
- 5 no change.
- 5 are continuing.

In 31 cases attendance insufficient to assess benefit derived from treatment.

GENERAL DEBILITY—81 CASES

28 children in this group gave a history of a recent debilitating illness including Whooping Cough (9), Measles (7), Enteritis (6), Pneumonia (3), Gastro-Enteritis (3).

Improvement was assessed by gain in weight, improvement of general appearance and also attitude of the Mother—whether or not she felt happier about her child.

81 CASES

- 42 showed considerable improvement.
- 20 showed definite improvement.
- 4 no change.
- 1 continuing.
- 14 did not attend sufficiently for the benefit derived, to be assessed.

RECURRENT TONSILLITIS—10 CASES

- 8 cases attended well and showed good general improvement.
- 2 discontinued.

SCANTY HAIR CONDITION—8 CASES

- 3 improved considerably.
- 4 showed some improvement.
- 1 discontinued.
- 4 cases of subnormal children all of whom showed severe Hypotony of Muscles—2 improved considerably.
- 1 did not respond to treatment.
- 1 discontinued.

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS—23 CASES

- 15 cases of Recurrent Colds—
- 11 showed definite improvement.
- 2 discontinued.
- 1 no change.
- 7 cases of Recurrent Bronchitis—
- 4 showed definite improvement.
- 1 showed some improvement.
- 2 discontinued.
- 1 case of Asthma attended well and showed very good general improvement.

Attendance twice each week at the U.V.R. Clinic often entails considerable effort on the part of the Mothers and the regularity with which many of them bring the children is praiseworthy.

Where attendance is insufficient to assess benefit, there is almost invariably an adequate reason—Mother ill or pregnant, or child ill and not fit to attend.

MOTHERS—11 attended for treatment and made 125 attendances.

5 cases of falling hair following childbirth. All 5 attended well and benefited considerably.

2 cases of Fibrositis—both improved.

4 cases of Rheumatism—3 cases responded well and 1 discontinued.

10 Mothers were most satisfied with their response to treatment.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

During 1951, 106 school children attended the U.V.R. Clinic. 10 were old cases and 96 new.

Conditions treated were:—

	No. of Cases	New	Old
General Debility	65	59	6
Frequent colds	15	14	1
Asthma	4	4	—
Chronic Bronchitis	8	7	1
Rheumatism	3	3	—
Cervical Adenitis (non T.B.) ...	7	5	2
Other conditions	4	4	—
	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 10

Total Attendances, 1,557. Number of Sessions, 196.

GENERAL DEBILITY—65 CASES

30 considerable progress.

17 some progress.

4 no change.

3 continuing.

11 discontinued.

65

In this group were several very debilitated children—16 gave a history of a recent infectious disease, 3 a history of recent ear trouble, 8 others appeared to be in a phase of rapid growth and 4 were awaiting E. and T. operations.

Attendances in this group was particularly good and most of the children appear to have benefited from the U.V.R. Course.

FREQUENT COLDS—15 CASES

5 cases considerable improvement.

1 some improvement.

4 continuing of which 3 are already improved.

5 discontinued—3 on account of illness and 1 to go to an Open Air School.

ASTHMA—4 CASES

1 showed improvement.

2 are continuing and show general improvement.

1 no change—ill health so not able to attend regularly.

RECURRENT BRONCHITIS—8 CASES

- 4 showed definite improvement.
- 1 continuing and shows improvement.
- 1 no change.
- 2 discontinued.

RHEUMATISM—3 CASES

- 1 is continuing and shows improvement.
- 2 improved considerably.

CERVICAL ADENITIS (Non-Tuberculous) 7 CASES

- 2 showed considerable improvement.
- 3 showed improvement.
- 1 discontinued.
- 1 is continuing and is improving.

OTHER CONDITIONS—4 CASES

- 1 case of backache (muscular weakness) showed improvement.
- 1 case of dermatitis improved considerably.
- 2 cases of Alopecia of which one showed improvement—
- Other case transferred to Royal Gwent Hospital, as is more convenient to her home.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year 162 new cases attended the Clinic. Of these 142 were expectant mothers, 10 were non-expectant and 10 were children under 5 years of age.

159 were found to be suffering from conditions other than Venereal Disease. 2 had Syphilis including a child under 5 years and 1 had Gonorrhoea.

Conditions for which treated :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Pruritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Vulvo-Vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lacerated Cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rectocele and Cystocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Total attendances, 1,241. Sessions, 99.

The majority of the patients seen were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic, while others came mainly from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Attendances were fairly satisfactory during pregnancy, but there is still a great tendency to cease attending once confinement is over. The patients who lapse are visited in their homes in an endeavour to get them to attend. Those patients who suffer from venereal disease are more regular and sustained in their attendance, but unfortunately there are also defaulters amongst these.

Comparison of attendance for five previous years :—

Year		Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
1946	...	110	...	97	...	1,494	...	1,701
1947	...	124	...	37	...	1,014	...	1,175
1948	...	288	...	32	...	1,155	...	1,475
1949	...	138	...	34	...	1,239	...	1,411
1950	...	171	...	39	...	1,251	...	1,461
1951	...	265	...	5	...	971	...	1,241

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III

During 1951, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service maintained their customary efficiency and continued to provide a valuable service.

Our Scheme for the training of Student Health Visitors is now beginning to bear fruit and be of help in alleviating the shortage. Two Students qualified during the year and took up duty as trained Health Visitors, and a further three Students have commenced training which will be completed in 1952. The Health Visitor continues to be a valuable friend of the community. Accepted as she is into the home as a friend and adviser, she can, I consider, do far more effective propaganda work for Health Education than is possible by other means, because her advice is directed to individual cases and is, therefore, more easily assimilated and retained, than general propaganda which must, of necessity, be framed to cover many cases.

The Home Nursing Service came under the direct control of the Authority on the 1st January this year, and is maintaining a high standard of work. It was hoped that it would be possible to establish Arlington House, the Nurses' Home, as a Key Training Home for District Nurses, but this has so far not materialised, owing chiefly to the difficulty in recruiting the necessary residential Staff,

The difficult situation regarding hospital beds still obtains, as many cases which should be in hospital cannot be accommodated and have to be dealt with at home. In this respect, both the Home Nursing Service and the Home Help Service are doing valuable work, although they are by no means the answer to the problem. These Services are supplemented by the Night Nursing Orderly Service, from which trained orderlies, conveyed by cars of the Ambulance Service, visit a number of cases each night. These Services are of great help in the present situation, but they cannot in any way be regarded as an adequate substitute for hospitalisation which is the great need in a large number of cases

The Ambulance Service is operating smoothly, and although the demand increases, arrangements which we have made with the hospitals and general practitioners, together with the increasing co-operation of the general public, are of great assistance in making the best use of the vehicles we have available.

The after-care of cases referred to us by Hospitals, etc. is followed up by the appropriate Services of the Department.

RETURN RELATING TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL AS LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY AND OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1951.

BIRTHS

Number of births notified in the Authority's area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:—

(a) Live Births:—

(i) Domiciliary, 609; (ii) Institutional, 1,300

(b) Still Births:—

(i) Domiciliary 17; (ii) Institutional, 40.

(c) Totals:—

(i) Domiciliary, 626; (ii) Institutional 1,340.

Grand Total, 1,966.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domiciliary Con- finements	Institutional Con- finements	Domiciliary Con- finements	Institutional Con- finements	Domiciliary Con- finements	Institutional Con- finements
(1) Number of cases notified during the year	(2) —	(3) —	(4) 2	(5) 1	(6) 4	(7) —
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year, in which :—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Vision was lost	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(d) The patient died	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(f) The patient removed from the district	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

DEATHS ASCRIBED TO PREGNANCY OR CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of women attended *in the area* at home or in Private Nursing Homes whose deaths were ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth during the year :—

(i) From Sepsis—Attended at home	Nil
Attended in Nursing Homes	Nil	

(ii) From Other Causes—Attended at home	...	...	1
Attended in Nursing Homes	...	...	Nil

(b) Number of women at (a) who died :—

(i) At home	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) In Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) After removal to a Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

(1)	Number of clinics provided at end of year (whether held at Child Welfare Centres or other premises).	Number of sessions now held per month at clinics included in col. (2).	Number of Women in Attendance		Total number of attendances made by women included in col. (4) during the year.
			Number of women who attended during the year.	Number of new cases included in col. (4) i.e. for A.N. clinics women who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy and for P.N. clinics women who had not previously attended any P.N. clinic after last confinement.	
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS:					
Ante-natal Clinics ...	1	30	1,546	1,203	7,683
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	13 [13]	13 [13]	14 [14]
CLINICS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:					
Ante-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—

Small figures in brackets are women examined post-natally at Ante-natal Clinic, and are included in other figures.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AT THE MOTHER'S HOME OR THE PRACTITIONER'S SURGERY UNDER ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE AUTHORITY

No arrangements were made under this heading during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1951.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Note:—

* Excluding children who attended before 1st January, 1951, or who had previously attended a Centre in another district.

(1)	Number of Centres provided at end of year.	Number of Child Welfare Sessions now held per month at Centres in col. (2).	Number of Children who attended Centres in col. (2) during the year.	Number of Children who first attended the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendance were:—*		Number of Children in attendance at the end of the year who were then:—		Total Number of Attendances made by Children included in col. (4) during the year.	
				Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Between ages of 1 & 5	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Local Health Authority Centres	11	80	7,933	1412	369	1,325	3,466	22 360	7,589
Centres provided by Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

List showing the Names and Addresses of the Centres in Column (2)

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
CRINDAU	Crindau Gospel Hall, Malpas Road.	—	Thursday
CENTRAL	Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street.	Wednesday	Wednesday
ALEXANDRA	Alexandra Road Baptist Schoolroom, Alexandra Road.	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	Corporation Road Baptist Church.	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAINDEE	Caerleon Road Presbyterian Schoolroom	Thursday	Thursday Friday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Chapel Schoolroom, Kenilworth Road.	Monday	Monday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road.	Monday	Monday
MALPAS	Malpas War Memorial Institute.	—	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas' Church, Maesglas.	Friday	—
†ALWAY	Aberthaw Road.	Thursday	Thursday
†GAER	Gaer Road.	Tuesday	Tuesday

†Commenced first week in January, 1951.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

Dentists taking part at the end of the year in the Local Health Authority's arrangements for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age:—

(a) Number employed whole-time in this work ...	...	—
(b) Number employed part-time in this work ...	...	1
(c) Total number of sessions worked ...	...	139
(d) Number of dental clinics ...	...	1

The following is the Report of Mr. W. G. Clarkson, Senior School Dental Officer:—

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	318	295	292	227
Children under Five years ...	481	481	380	—

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	778	4	246	269	64	—	2	—	42	27
Children under Five years	658	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1951 on the Dental Service for the Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under five years, it is regretted that Newport like most other Authorities are still without the additional Dental Officers so badly needed to give proper attention to the priority classes.

As a result the dental scheme during the year has been a continuation of that carried out during the two previous years, namely the mothers attending special evening sessions for the necessary inspections and treatments, and the children of pre-school age attending the Clinic along with the school pupils during the day.

The Staff for the evening sessions consisted of one Dental Attendant one of the School Medical Officers for the administration of General Anaesthetics, and the Senior Dental Officer as operator.

The figures for the year will be seen in the above tables.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

Compared with the past two years the names of fewer mothers have been submitted from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for dental inspection at the School Clinic during 1951.

Of those sent appointments for dental inspection over 10% failed to attend.

Of those mothers who did attend for inspection the numbers found to be in need of treatment was 295 or 92.7% which is about the average for the past 3 years.

The percentage of those found to be in need who subsequently attended for treatment was 98%, which compares favourably with 81% in 1950 and 71% in 1949.

During 1951 there has been a slight increase in the number of patients treated—292 compared with 262 last year.

The number of patients attending to have treatment completed has also increased as is seen by a comparison with last year's figures when of the 262 patients treated, 172 were made dentally fit. These figures worked out on a proportionate basis give 77% having treatment completed this year as against 65% last year.

Patients sometimes attend for inspection, but if the type of treatment found necessary is not to their liking, generally fillings, they fail to keep subsequent appointments.

This year the mothers, taking them as a whole, have been very good at keeping appointments. The conditions found in the mouths were such that few patients required many visits to complete the treatment and perhaps this has been a factor in the reduction of appointment failures.

As formerly to satisfy popular demand most extractions were carried out under Nitrous Oxide—Oxygen—Anaesthesia; 46 sessions being devoted to this purpose.

During the year 69 dentures were fitted, an increase of 3 on last year. One of the dentures was for an edentulous patient with a cleft palate necessitating an extension at the back of the plate. Despite the fact that the patient had not previously worn an obturator she was doing nicely when last seen and was pleased with the improvement in her speech.

As formerly an arrangement exists with a local firm of dental mechanics to the profession to do the workshop side for the supply of dentures.

There are no facilities for Radiography at the Dental Clinic and reference to the Hospitals cannot be regarded as satisfactory in view of the unavoidable delay and the non-availability of the X-Ray plate for inspection. The installation of an X-Ray Machine at the Dental Department would prove of great value and should be considered as a necessity in the near future.

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

The continued shortage of Dental Officers coupled with the increased demands made by the School Children has confined treatment for the pre-school children to the relief of toothache and oral sepsis. As previously no time was available for the filling of temporary teeth.

During the year 481 attendances were made by 380 children under five years of age. 420 General Anaesthetics were administered for the extraction of 658 teeth.

Included in these figures were 42 pre-school children who were examined and treated when necessary in preparation for Tonsils Operation in Hospital.

Over the past 3 years the number of children under five years attending the dental department has been gradually increasing. In 1949 the number treated was 242; in 1950, 294; and this year 380. These figures represent an increase of 63% over the three year period—an increase that is difficult to deal with since these children have to be treated in sessions along with the school pupils.

In conclusion grateful thanks are extended to all members of the medical staffs of the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for their co-operation during the year.

To the Chairman and members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee thanks are also extended for their active interest and support at all times.

W. G. CLARKSON,
Senior School Dental Officer.

HEALTH VISITING

(1)	Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year		Number of Health Visitors (3) (all classes, including attendance at Child Welfare Centres).	Number of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year								
	Whole-time on Health Visiting	Part-time on Health Visiting		Equivalent Whole-time services provided under col. (4) (all classes, including attendance at Welfare Centres).	Expectant Mothers *		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 to 5		Other Classes	
					First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Local Health Authority ...	2	11	101 $\frac{10}{38}$	139	169	1857	7458	†1139	16580	1563	9020	
Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

NOTES: *These figures do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor, who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

†Includes 1004 in connection with infectious diseases, etc.

HOME NURSING

(1)	Number of Home Nurses employed at end of year		Whole - time home nursing service provided in col. (3).	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
	Whole-time on home nursing.	Part-time on home nursing.			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Local Health Authority	13	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,843	90,984
Voluntary Organisations by agreement with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—

DOMESTIC HELPS

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year:—

(a) Whole-time 12

(b) Part-time 24

(ii) Number of cases where Domestic Helps were provided during the year:—

(a) maternity (including expectant mothers) ... 69

(b) Tuberculosis 18

(c) others 184
— 271

(iii) Number of Domestic Help Organisers employed 1

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951.
(UNDER EDUCATION AUTHORITY.)

(1)	Number	Number of Approved Places		Number of Childrer on the Register at the end of the Year		Average Daily Attendance during the year.	
		0—3	3—5	0—3	3—5	0—3	3—5
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(a) Nurseries Maintained by the Council	9	—	270	—	270	—	189
(b) Nurseries Maintained by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

List showing Names and Addresses of the Day Nurseries in Column (2)

Belle Vue	Mendalgief Road.
St. Andrews	Milner Street.
Rockfield Street Nursery	Rockfield Street.
Powell's Place Nursery	Powell's Place.
Eveswell Nursery	Eveswell Infants' School, Chepstow Road.
Maesglas Nursery	Maesglas Junior School.
St. Woolos Nursery	St. Woolos Infants' School, Stow Hill.
Kimberley Nursery	Kimberley Park, Malpas Road.
Gaer Nursery	Gaer School.

DAILY MINDERS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORITY AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

(a) Number of Minders ... Nil. (b) Number of Children cared for ... Nil

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—

(i.e. Homes or hostels for unmarried mothers and their babies)

No Homes were provided by the Authority or Voluntary Organisations during the period 1st January, to 31st December, 1951.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CIRCULAR 2866)

A Social Worker is employed by the Authority for the purpose of Circular 2866.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1951.

Return by Local Supervising Authority.

1. MIDWIVES

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at end of year		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	12	—	12
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	24	24
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	9*	3	12
Totals ...	21	27	48

NOTE: Midwives engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice are included in the capacity in which they are mainly employed.

*Includes 3 Midwives who notified intention to practice as Maternity Nurses.

2. MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Maternity cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during the year					
	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives (1)	As Maternity Nurses (2)	As Midwives (3)	As Maternity Nurses (4)	As Midwives (5)	As Maternity Nurses (6)
(1) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	422	212	—	—	422	212
(2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:						
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	1043	106	1043	106
(4) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	27	47	37	151	64	198
(5) Number of cases (which should be included in columns (3) or (4) and excluded from columns (1) or (2) attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge from the hospital or institution and before the fourteenth day ...			(287)		(287)	
Totals ...	449	259	1080	257	1529	516

NOTES: (1) Where midwives are engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice cases attended by them are separated into domiciliary or institutional.

3. MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... 47

(ii) Others ... 135

Total ... 182

(b) For cases in Institution ... 114

4. ADMINISTRATION OF GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

(1) Institutional Midwives:—

Number of *Institutional* Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:—

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	20
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service ...	1
Total	21

(2) Domiciliary Midwives

(1)	Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by Local Health Authority	Domiciliary Midwives employed in public midwifery service under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of Local Health Authority	Domiciliary Midwives employed in public midwifery service under Section 23 by hospital authorities as agents of Local Health Authority	Domiciliary Midwives in private practice or employed by organisations not acting as agents of Local Health Authority	Total
(a) Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at end of year, who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board	12	—	—	—	12
(b) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use at end of year	6	—	—	—	6
(c) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:— (i) When acting as a midwife ...	243	—	—	—	243
(ii) When acting as a maternity nurse	158	—	—	—	158
(d) Number of cases in which pethedine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:— (i) When acting as a midwife ...	33	—	—	13	46
(ii) When acting as a maternity nurse	77	—	—	29	106
(N.B.—As to the distinction between midwives and maternity nurses' cases in domiciliary practice attention is drawn to Circular 173/48.)					

RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER:—

1. NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948:

Premises :—	Number registered at end of year.		Number of Children provided for.	
(a) Factory ... ..	—	...	...	—
(b) Other nurseries	1	...	...	4
Daily Minders ... ..	—	...	...	—

2. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936):

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year ...	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at end of year	4	11	35	46

PREMATURITY, STILLBIRTHS AND ABORTIONS—

PREMATURE INFANTS

i.e., 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation.

Number of premature live infants born at home whose period of gestation was:

(a) 28 weeks and over	35
(b) Less than 28 weeks	1

Number of premature live infants born in private nursing homes whose period of gestation was:

(a) 28 weeks and over	9
(b) Less than 28 weeks	—

STILLBIRTHS AND ABORTIONS.

Number of:—

(a) stillbirths at home:—

(i) over 5½ lbs.	1
(ii) 5½ lbs. or less	5

(b) abortions at home of 18-28 weeks gestation 2

Number of:—

(a) stillbirths in private nursing homes:—

(i) over 5½ lbs.	—
(ii) 5½ lbs or less	1

(b) abortions in private nursing homes of 18-28 weeks gestation 1

Weights in lbs. and oz.	Stillbirths and abortions (of 18-28 weeks gestation only) where the foetus was 5½ lbs. or less.	Premature infants born alive at home					Premature infants born alive in private nursing homes				
		Transferred to Hospital.	Nursed entirely at home				Transferred to Hospital.	Nursed entirely in private nursing home			
			Died in first 24 hours.	Died on 2nd to 7th day.	Died on 8th to 28th day.	Survived 28 days.		Died in first 24 hours.	Died on 2nd to 7th day.	Died on 8th to 28th day.	Survived 28 days.
2 lbs. 3 oz. or less	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2 lbs. 3 oz. up to & including 3 lbs. 4 oz.	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Over 3 lbs. 4 oz. up to & including 4 lbs. 6 oz.	1	2	1	1	—	4	6	1	—	—	1
Over 4 lbs. 6 oz. up to & including 4 lbs. 15 oz.	2	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	1	—	1
Over 4 lbs 15 oz. up to & including 5 lbs. 8 oz.	—	1	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	4
TOTALS ...	9	3	4	1	—	28	33	1	1	—	7

NOTE: *Including Maternity Homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where the women are confined in the Home.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(1)		(2) Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1951.	(3) Total number of journeys during the year.	(4) Total number of patients carried during the year.	(5) Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in col. (3) during the year.	(6) Total mileage during the year.	(7) Number of paid whole-time staff at 31st December, 1951.
Directly provided Service	Ambulances	5	6,204	9,831	538	43,886	22
	Cars	4	7,771	13,983	166	65,286	
Agency service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

1. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

(a) Children under 5.

Facilities are provided at all the Infant Welfare Centres and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for the immunisation of all children up to 5 years. Particulars of the places where these Centres are held and the time of the sessions will be found under Infant Welfare Centres on Page 31.

In addition to the above, the Council have made arrangements for the carrying out of immunisation in individual cases by general practitioners taking part in the Council's Scheme.

(b) Children of School Age.

Facilities are provided for the immunisation of children of school age at the School Clinic, 26 Clytha Park Road. The same arrangements as for children under 5 also apply to children of school age, as regards individual immunisation by general practitioners taking part in the Council's Scheme.

Sessions are arranged at the School Clinic according to the number requiring immunisation. If necessary, immunisation can be carried out at the Schools.

Arrangements exist at the School Clinic for giving reinforcing injections to children primarily immunised in infancy.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

Number of Children who completed a Full Course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents).		
Age at date of Final Injection		Total
Under 5	5 to 14	
1,377	213	1,590

Total Number of Children who were given a Secondary or Reinforcing Injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course).

1,250

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of Immunisation AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1937).

Age at 31.12.51 ... i.e. born in year ...	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	877	1,077	1,362	1,421	1,355	6,010	5,969	18,071

During the year, 1,590 children were immunised—1,377 under 5 years of age and 213, 5 years and over. It is calculated that 64.0 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age and 79.5 per cent. of the children 5—15 years of age in Newport were immunised at 31st December, 1951.

The propaganda campaign—distribution of leaflets and public appeals—was continued throughout the year.

A supply of immunisation products for general practitioners is kept at the Health Department.

2. SMALL POX VACCINATION

Infant Vaccination.—The Council have made arrangements for the carrying out of Infant Vaccination with general practitioners taking part in the Council's Scheme. It is not proposed to have any sessional arrangements in respect of vaccination against Small Pox in the ordinary way. Should circumstances arise, emergency sessional arrangements would then be arranged. Leaflets stressing the need for early vaccination of infants, are distributed by Midwives and Health Visitors in the course of their visits.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING PERIOD
1ST JANUARY, 1951 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

Age at Vaccination ..	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	57	44	32	45	150	328
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	1	1	7	265	274

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD:—Nil.

MENTAL HEALTH

1. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) The Committee dealing with Mental Health is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and the constitution is as follows:—

Chairman : Alderman T. F. Mooney, J.P.

Deputy Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. J. Dunn.

Alderman W. Casey, J.P.

Alderman A. E. Wills, J.P.

Councillor W. E. Gadsby.

Councillor A. E. Poole.

Dr. A. Arthur.

Dr. R. J. S. Doherty.

The Committee meet bi-monthly commencing in January.

- (b) There are eight persons employed in the Mental Health Service consisting of:—

Medical Officer of Health.

Two Duly Authorised Officers.

One Female Social Worker employed in connection with welfare and aftercare work of Mental Health.

Staff at Occupation Centre:—

One Qualified Supervisor.

Two Assistant Supervisors.

One Caretaker/Cook.

- (c) Close co-ordination is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committees. The Medical Officers at St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital are consulted in cases of difficulty.

Liaison is maintained with the Mental Hospital through the Duly Authorised Officers and the Social Worker, the latter having performed similar duties for many years.

Supervision of patients on trial and on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives, is carried out by the members of Mental Health Service Staff and frequently work in connection with the Mental Hospital is undertaken by these Officers at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

- (d) There are no duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.
- (e) Both the Duly Authorised Officers (who were previously engaged in the Social Welfare Department) were on appointment referred to St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital for a preliminary course of training before undertaking their duties. It is proposed to allow students in training for Mental Health work to attend the Occupation Centre for instruction.

Arrangements are being made in conjunction with the National Association for Mental Health for receiving such students during the coming year.

2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

- (a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946;
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

In this connection the emphasis has very definitely been upon Welfare work; not only in the field of after-care, but frequently in the initial stages when a complaint is first received.

As the Mental Health Service has become more established, it has been confronted with a variety of Social problems hitherto uncatered for. It has been found essential to work in the closest collaboration with the Police, N.S.P.C.C. Probation Officers, Ministry of Pensions, Ministry of Labour and the Mental Health Services of other Local Authorities. The good offices of all Welfare Organisations are constantly enlisted in the same cause.

Visits totalling 1,408 have been made under this heading.

Personal contact with the patient, his family and his affairs has proved one of the greatest factors.

- (b) UNDER THE LUNACY ACT AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930,
BY DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

The policy of avoiding certification whenever possible has been adhered to; of 128 cases of persons alleged to be of unsound mind, 19 have been certified, and a large proportion have been admitted as voluntary patients. The remainder have been dealt with according to the circumstances of the case.

Matters pertaining to receiverships, pensions and statutory benefits were also dealt with, and arrangements made for the safe custody of patients' personal effects.

- (c) UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913-1938

The Duly Authorised Officers also undertake, as part of their duties, the visiting of Mental Defectives. During the year 320 visits were made. Frequently it has been found possible to benefit their lot by invoking help or special consideration, from the Services enumerated in paragraph (a).

(i) ASCERTAINMENT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES AWAITING
VACANCIES IN INSTITUTIONS AT END OF YEAR

The total number of defectives to be subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts is 181, provided for as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	36	30	66
On Licence from Institutions ...	3	1	4
Placed under Guardianship ...	3	5	8
Placed under Statutory Supervision	46	56	102
Action not yet taken	1	—	1

Fourteen new cases were dealt with during the year in the following manner:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	—	—	—
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	8	5	13
Action not yet taken	1	—	1

At the end of the year 8 defectives (3 males and 5 females) were awaiting vacancies in Institutions.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION

There are 8 defectives under guardianship of whom 6 are residing in the area and 2 outside. Of the cases outside the area, 1 was originally placed through the Provisional National Council for Mental Health and 1 through the Guardianship Society.

All defectives under guardianship residing in the area are under the supervision of the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre, who also supervises defectives attending the Centre. Other defectives are under the supervision of the Duly Authorised Officers and Female Social Worker.

(iii) TRAINING

The following are particulars relating to the attendance of patients at the Occupation Centre:—

Number of sessions on which Centre was opened ...	403
Number of patients on register on 1st January, 1951 ...	41
Number of patients on register on 31st December, 1951	42
Total attendances during year	14,074
Average attendance	34

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SECTION 47)

During the year, the Council took action in three instances under this Section. The cases (1 male and 2 females) were all aged, infirm and

living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. In one case an Order was not obtained as at the last moment relatives were willing to take care of the old lady, but in the other two cases, the Court granted an Order for three months and the old people were removed to accommodation provided under Part III of this Act. At the expiration of the Orders, they returned to their homes.

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS

The total deaths registered numbered 1,481; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,288. This afforded a death-rate 12.29, compared with 11.19 in 1950, 10.98 in 1949, 10.63 in 1948, 13.17 in 1947, 12.76 in 1946, 12.46 in 1945, 10.98 in 1930 and 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.70, and for the past 10 years, 12.01.

The average death-rate in the 126 Great Towns of England and Wales for 1951 was 13.4.

417 deaths, or 32.4 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely St. Woolos Hospital, 203; Royal Gwent Hospital, 115; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 5; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 94. In addition, 311 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 151; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 9; St. Woolos Hospital, 109; Public Works and Places, 7; and in Private Institutions, etc., 35. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was lower than in 1950, when it was 33.1 per cent.; but the proportion of such deaths have increased considerably of recent years. In 1925 it was only 24.3, and in 1915, 22.0 per cent. This indicates that the public are coming to rely more and more on Hospitals in cases of serious illness.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 67 or 5.2 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 793 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 61.6 per cent. of all the deaths.

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years are still evident, as the following figures show :—

	Percentage of Total Deaths			
	Under 5 years of age.		65 years & over.	
1900	...	45.21	...	15.63
1910	...	34.38	...	21.62
1920	...	26.99	...	23.80
1930	...	12.86	...	36.89
1940	...	12.94	...	46.00
1946	...	12.20	...	50.67
1947	...	11.70	...	53.77
1948	...	9.80	...	53.24
1949	...	7.60	...	56.30
1950	...	6.70	...	60.80
1951	...	5.20	...	61.60

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 405, a rate of 3.85 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.44). It is noteworthy that 303 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER.—183 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 1.746 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.735 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1951 rate was higher by .199 per 1,000 than for 1950 and .011 per 1,000 above the last five-yearly average. The disease was more fatal in females—93 deaths, the deaths of males number 90. The sites most commonly affected in males were the lungs and mediastina, and in females the generative organs. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as with the rest of the country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death-rate (per 1,000 living) in five yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	...	1.302
1935—1939	...	...	...	1.597
1940—1944	...	...	...	1.601
1945—1949	...	...	...	1.754

The crude death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1951 was 1.962 per 1,000 of the population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 160 deaths—a death-rate of 1.526. Of these, 51 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 109 to Bronchitis, etc. The death-rate of 1.526 is higher than the average rate of 1.368 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 56, or 4.3 per cent. of the total deaths. 11 of these were due to suicide.

Inquest were held in 70 instances, or 5.4 per cent. of the total deaths. 63 (4.9 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic nature numbered 96 compared with 78 in 1950, and an annual average for the past five years of 119 deaths. The Zymotic death-rate was 0.92 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past five years was 1.14. These diseases accounted for 7.4 per cent. of the total deaths. The 96 deaths were caused by the following diseases: Tuberculosis, 47 (lungs 43, other forms 4); Influenza, 31; Zymotic Diarrhœa, 4; Venereal Diseases, 8; Measles, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Cerebro-spinal Fever, 1; and

Infective Hepatitis, 1. Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 81.2 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 50 years in Newport:—

Five Yearly Periods	Yearly Average Death-rate
1896—1900	... 4.79
1906—1910	... 3.36
1916—1920	... 3.27
1926—1930	... 2.23
1936—1940	... 1.54
1946—1950	... 1.14

The Influenza death-rate of 0.30 in Newport was lower than that for the Great Towns which was 0.36.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES—DEATH RATE, .038

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 4. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison, the death-rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being:—

Period	Rate per 1,000 births
1911—1915	... 21.81
1916—1920	... 8.87
1921—1925	... 7.52
1926—1930	... 6.18
1930—1934	... 4.67
1935—1939	... 5.08
1940—1944	... 4.84
1945—1949	... 8.75
1946	... 4.47
1947	... 14.90
1948	... 9.40
1949	... 5.40
1950	... 2.10
1951	... 2.20

The Diarrhoeal death-rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 1.6 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 1.4, compared with 2.2 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

On 8th November, 1939, the Public Health (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations came into force in Newport, making these diseases compulsorily notifiable by the Medical Attendant.

Table 9 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and particular non-notifiable infectious diseases(namely, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the Education Welfare Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs; (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary; (3) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

CHICKEN POX

During the year 663 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 580 in 1950, 215 in 1949, 676 in 1948, 646 in 1947 and 235 in 1946. 553 of the cases were among school children and 107 among children under school age. 3 cases were adults. The schools affected will be seen in Table 9. The rules for exclusion from schools laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS

235 cases were reported during the year, compared with 188 in 1950, 379 in 1949, 467 in 1948, 183 in 1947 and 361 in 1946.

SCABIES

The number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during 1951 was 42, compared with 45 in 1950, 91 in 1949, 156 in 1948, 257 in 1947, and 452 in 1946. Of the 42 cases, 1 was above school age; 25 were in the senior sections of the schools (13 boys and 12 girls) and 16 were in the Infants Departments. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 32 cases were dealt with there during the year. All notified cases were visited at their homes by a Health Visitor to advise the parents or guardians; they were followed up until cured. For cases that are persistently neglected in their own homes, whether adults or children, facilities are available for their treatment at St. Woolos Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS

The diseases now notifiable are Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious), Cholera, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Malaria, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Para-typhoid Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Plague, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-paralytic), Puerperal Pyrexia, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Tuberculosis, Typhus Fever and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received from doctors during 1951 was 2,191, compared with 2,086 in 1950, 1,599 in 1949, 1,608 in 1948, 1,624 in 1947 and 776 in 1946.

VISITS AND DISINFECTION

No fewer than 9,856 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff. Apart from disinfestation, 557 houses (1,089 rooms) were disinfected. 1,516 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

360 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; 189 verminous houses (441 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department or under the supervision of, and with materials supplied by the Department.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death-rate 0.009)

527 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 365 cases were notified by doctors. The disease was more prevalent than during the previous year, when 494 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years, was 459 cases. 303 of the cases were under school age and 209 were in the infants' department of the schools. There was 1 death. The death-rate from this disease in 1951 in England and Wales was 0.01 and in the 126 Great Towns 0.01.

MEASLES (Death-rate 0.019)

1,496 cases were recorded, of which 1,306 were notified by doctors, compared with 1,352 during the previous year. This gives a case-rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population. The yearly average number of cases for the five-yearly period 1946-1950 was 934 (case-rate 9.01). Of the 1,496 recorded cases 975 were under school age, 508 were school children (482 in infants departments) and 13 were above school age. There were 2 deaths.

GERMAN MEASLES

Although this is not a notifiable disease, all such cases discovered among school children are reported by the Education Welfare Officers. 21 cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER (Death-rate, Nil)

The incidence of this disease decreased during 1951, 195 cases being notified compared with 258 in 1950, 442 in 1949, 348 in 1948, 248 in 1947 and 190 in 1946.

The Ward with the highest case-rate was Lliswerry 3.907, whilst Caerau had the lowest, 0.387.

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred, in fact there has not been a death from Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1938.

152 or 77.95 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death-rate, 0.009)

2 cases were notified, compared with 7 in 1950, 5 in 1949, 18 in 1948, 21 in 1947 and 97 in 1946, and with an annual average during the past five years of 30. There was 1 death in Newport of a child who had not been immunised. The death-rate was 0.00 for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns. Both of the cases were treated in hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts, no "carrier" cases were discovered.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death-rate, Nil)

(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.)

1 case of Para-Typhoid B was notified and was treated in hospital. The source of infection was not discovered.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was .4

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of other Infectious Diseases received during the year were:—

Dysentery	63 cases
Encephalitis (Acute)	1 „
Erysipelas	13 „
Meningococcal Infection	5 „
Pneumonia—Influenzal	51 „
—Acute Primary	47 „
	98 „
Puerperal Pyrexia	4 „

TUBERCULOSIS

[Death-rate—All Forms, 0.448 (Lungs, 0.410, Other Forms, 0.038)]

The figures given below show the death-rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis in Newport and in England and Wales for the year 1951 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the 1951 rates for Newport for "Pulmonary," "Non-Pulmonary" and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis were lower than in 1950.

Tuberculosis Death-rates (per 1,000 of Population)

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
			Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
	Newport				
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1938-42	0.792	0.062	0.854	...	...
1943-47	0.772	0.109	0.881	...	...
1948	0.564	0.057	0.621	0.51	0.63
1949	0.680	0.038	0.718	0.45	0.61
1950	0.438	0.046	0.484	0.36	0.47
1951	0.410	0.038	0.448 0.448	0.31	0.42

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past ten years:—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1942	146	32	178
1943	149	51	200
1944	195	46	241
1945	151	31	182
1946	120	33	153
1947	131	35	166
1948	114	22	136
1949	149	25	174
1950	129	26	155
1951	126	12	138

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1951
at various age groups.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
5—	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	1
15—	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25—	8	10	2	1	1	1	...	...
35—	6	5	...	...	4	3	...	...
45—	11	4	...	...	6	3	...	...
55—	12	4	...	...	10	3	...	...
65 and upwards	2	2	...	1	6	3	...	1
Total	73	53	6	6	29	14	1	3

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

Of the 126 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1951, 107 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 84.13 per cent., compared with 88.37 per cent. in 1950, 76.5 per cent. in 1949, 77.2 per cent. in 1948, 77.1 per cent. in 1947 and 79.2 per cent. in 1946.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 12 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 9 or 75 per cent. were alive at the end of the year. This compares with 84.6 per cent in 1950, 84.0 per cent. in 1949, 86.3 per cent. in 1948, 68.6 per cent. in 1947 and 75.7 per cent. in 1946.

As to notification received after the death of the patient in 1951 the percentage was 3.6; in 1950, 1.9 per cent.; in 1949, 4.6 per cent.; in 1948, 2.9 per cent.; in 1947, 3.01 per cent.; and in 1946, 5.1 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS—ALL FORMS

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the Health Department at the end of the year was:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	492	428	920
Non-Pulmonary	93	126	219
All Forms	585	554	1,139

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was; 1950, 1,106; 1949, 1,087; 1948, 1,029; 1947, 1,009; and 1946,993.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	30	47	2	3	82
Out-door Occupations	23	...	1	...	24
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	6	...	...	...	6
School Children	9	5	2	1	17
Under School Age	4	1	1	2	8
No Occupation	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	73	53	6	6	138

The Returns of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division) show the number of admissions of tuberculous patients to Institutions for the County Borough during the year:—

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
184	17	201

compared with 161 Pulmonary and 13 Non-Pulmonary in 1950.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

A scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination was initiated during 1950 in conjunction with the Chest Physician. One session each week is now allotted. The individuals vaccinated were, in the main contacts of tuberculosis or persons who would benefit from such vaccination.

The figures in age groups for the Year 1951, are:—

	Males		Females		Totals
0—5 years	...	46	...	30	76
5—10 „	...	40	...	30	70
10—15 „	...	14	...	22	36
15—25 „	...	12	...	27	39
Over 25 „	...	1	...	1	2
All ages	...	113	...	110	223

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Arrangements have been made in different parts of the country to examine by means of mass radiography, groups of office, shop and factory workers, also school children and members of the general population, for signs of tuberculosis and other chest abnormalities. In Wales, this work is undertaken by the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

A survey of the General Population was carried out at Newport during 1951, when 6,209 persons were examined. 10 definite pulmonary tuberculosis cases were discovered and 21 persons were referred for further observation. 193 persons were found to be suffering from other abnormalities.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

MORTUARY STATISTICS

		Average previous 10 years		1950		1951
Bodies removed to Mortuary	...	70.5	...	83	...	90
Number of Post-Mortems	...	60.2	...	79	...	80
Inquests re above	...	25.6	...	23	...	32

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS

The following is a summary of the reports of Mr. George Hogan, F.I.C., the Borough Analyst:—

During the year 1951, 400 samples were examined, details of which are as follows. Of these, 85 were informal or trial samples and they were submitted by your Officers.

MILK.—Of the 239 formal samples of milk for sale to the public, 231 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939," but the remaining 8 samples failed to reach the required standard, this amounting to 3.35 per cent. of such Milk samples analysed. 5 of the samples which failed to conform to the requirements of the Regulations were deficient in Fat to the extent of 17.0, 42.67, 26.0, 27.33 and 45.33 parts per cent., one sample was deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 2.23 parts per cent. and in Fat to the extent of 11.0 parts per cent. and 2 samples were deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 14.33 and 26.33 parts per cent. respectively

Classified in the usual manner, the following details show the composition of the milk samples :—

According to Content of Fat—

Under 3 p.c.	3-3.49 p.c.	3.5-3.99 p.c.	4-4.49 p.c.	4.5 p.c. & over
8	141	68	17	5

According to Content of Solids not Fat—

Under 8.5 p.c.	8.5-8.69 p.c.	8.7-8.89 p.c.	8.9-9.09 p.c.	9.1 p.c. & over
1	101	92	37	8

and the average composition was :—

Fat 3.44 p.c. Solids not Fat 8.71 p.c. TOTAL SOLIDS 12.15 p.c,

which is quite satisfactory and above the minimum required by the Regulations. Each sample has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter, which were found to be absent in each case.

In addition to the above the following formal samples of milk not on sale to the public were taken during the year with the results as shown :

Appeal to Cow—6 samples;

3 samples were 17.67, 2.00 and 6.33 parts per cent. deficient in fat respectively, and 3 were deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 2.11, 0.58 and 0.94 parts per cent. respectively.

Appeal to Cow—3 samples : Satisfactory.

In view of the fact that 6 samples showing deficiencies ("Appeal to Cow" samples) were the source from which 5 of the unsatisfactory samples of milk for sale to the public were derived, these samples cannot be regarded as adulterated. Therefore, only 3 samples of milk as sold to the public during the year are reported as adulterated.

Of the remaining 152 samples examined during the course of the year, comprising a large variety of foods, beverages and medicinal preparations, 3 were found to be unsatisfactory (including 1 sample of sausage proved to be adulterated).

Thus of a total of 400 samples submitted, 17 were found to be unsatisfactory, of which 4 only are reported as being adulterated, so that the percentage of adulteration throughout the year amounted to 1.00 per cent.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS.

(A) INFORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
MILK PRODUCTS—		
Cream	1	Genuine
Evaporated milk	1	" "
Clotted cream	1	" "
Condensed milk	1	" "
POTTED MEAT, FISH, ETC.—		
Meat	1	Unable to express a definite opinion as to whether sample consisted of chicken or otherwise
Sausage (tinned)	1	Genuine
Fish Paste	1	" "
Soup	3	" "
Meat Paste	2	" "
Ham loaf	2	" "
Tinned carrots	1	In view of the fact that the carrot juice had been cooked and sieved, and that the portion of the insect was quite intact, it appeared almost certain that the millipede found its way into the tin after it had been opened by the housewife.
DRUGS—		
Olive oil	1	Genuine
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS—		
Baking powder	1	Genuine
BEVERAGES—		
Malted Milk	2	Genuine
Tea	2	" "
Coffee	1	" "
Cocoa	1	" "
PUDDING STUFFS—		
Flour	3	Genuine
Christmas pudding	1	" "
Sponge Mixture	1	" "
Rhubarb pudding	1	" "
Blancmange powder	2	" "
Pastry Mixture	1	" "
Sago	1	" "
Semolina	1	" "
Cake Flour	1	This flour was infested with meal mite (<i>tyroglyphus farinae</i>) and was consequently unfit for human consumption. The remainder of the consignment was withdrawn from sale to the public.
Steam Pudding	1	Genuine
Rice	1	" "

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
ICE CREAM—	420	50 samples reduced methylene blue in 2 hours, or less.
SUNDRIES, ETC.—		
Chocolates	1	Genuine
Cooking Fat	1	" "
Lemon Cheese	1	" "
Custard powder	2	" "
Essence	1	" "
Margarine	1	" "
Suet	3	" "
Gravy Salt	1	" "
Sauce	1	" "
Marmalade	1	" "
Gravy browning	2	" "
Cakes	2	" "
Beef sausage	1	" "
Jam	2	" "
Syrup	2	" "
Honey	2	" "
Pickle	3	" "
Cin	1	" "
Whiskey	1	" "
Mincemeat	1	" "
Tomato Ketchup	2	" "
Vinegar	2	" "
Salad cream	1	" "
Saccharin	1	" "
Cooking Fat	1	" "
Carroway seeds	1	" "
Bread	2	The dark pellets observed in one sample of bread were found on microscopical examination to consist mainly of flour.
Coconut	2	Genuine
Pork pie	1	The dark lumps in this sample were found on examination to be composed of animal tissue, fat and flour. The two former ingredients are natural to meat but the presence of flour in the filling of the pie was difficult to explain. The dark lumps were very unsightly and the general appearance of the pie unappetizing. (The matter was taken up with the manufacturers of the pie who expressed concern and stated that every precaution would be taken to prevent a recurrence.)
Lollypops	3	Genuine
Oats	2	One of these samples was heavily infested with flour mites (<i>tyroglyphus farinae</i>). The remainder of the consignment was withdrawn from sale to the public.

(B) FORMAL

Description of Sample	Number Taken	Result
Milk	248	3 Adulterated
Beer	12	Genuine
Whisky	5	"
Rum	3	"
Gin	2	"
Brandy	3	"
Jelly	7	"
Tomato ketchup ...	5	"
Curry powder ...	5	"
Mustard	6	"
Flour	6	"
Beef sausage ...	6	1 adulterated
Coffee	2	Genuine
Fish Cakes	3	"
Pork sausage ...	1	"
Tinned sausage ...	1	"
Grand Total		Formal Informal Total
Number of Samples taken		315 85 400
Number Genuine		*311 83 394
Number Unsatisfactory		— 2 2
Number Adulterated		4 — 4
Percentage Adulterated		1.27% — 1.00%

*Includes 11 samples of milk which, whilst not conforming to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations 1939" were proved as being samples of milk as it came from the cow. See page 61.

Results of the Analysis of 248 samples of milk:—

Article Submitted for Analysis	Result of Analysis, showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what was the nature and extent of the Adulteration	Observations
234 MILK	Conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations 1939."	
1 Milk No. 15	11.0% Deficient in fat, 2.23% deficient in Solids not Fat.	Taken at place of delivery. See Nos. 17, 18 and 20.
1 " 17	2.11% Deficient in Solids not Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples re No. 15.
1 " 18	0.58% "	"
1 " 20	0.94% "	"
1 " 73	17.0% Deficient in Fat.	Proceedings Instituted.
1 " 85	42.67% "	No proceedings owing to extenuating circumstances.
1 " 87	26.00% "	No. proceedings—see At place of delivery samples Nos. 96, 97 and 99, and Appeal to Cow samples Nos. 104—106
1 " 96	27.33% "	At place of delivery sample re No. 87.
1 " 97	14.33% Deficient in Solids not Fat.	"
1 " 99	26.33% "	"
1 " 104	17.67% Deficient in Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample re No. 87.
1 " 105	2.0% "	"
1 " 106	6.33% "	"
1 " 225	45.33% "	Proceedings Instituted.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
8.5.51	Milk	73	17.0% deficient in fat	Defendant fined £1 and £6 6s. 0d. costs.
26.11.51	"	225	45.33% "	Defendant fined £5.

(B) OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
17.5.51	Ice cream	C12	42.2% deficient in fat	Defendant fined £2.
31.7.51	"	C50	56.0% "	Defendant fined £2.
13.9.51	"	C70	19.0% "	Defendant fined 30/-
1.10.51	"	C78	35.6% "	Defendant fined £5.

(C) OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
25.1.51	Milk	15	11.0% deficient in fat, 2.23% deficient in solids not fat.	No proceedings. At place of delivery sample. See Nos. 17, 18, 20.
26.1.51	"	17	2.11% deficient in solids not fat.	Appeal to Cow sample re No. 15.
"	"	18	0.58% "	" re No. 15.
"	"	20	0.94% "	" re No. 15.
21.5.51	"	85	42.67% deficient in fat.	No proceedings owing to extenuating circumstances.
22.5.51	"	87	26.00% "	No proceedings. See Nos. 96, 97, 99, 104-106.
25.5.51	"	96	27.33% "	Taken at place of delivery re No. 87.
"	"	97	14.33% deficient in solids not fat.	"
"	"	99	26.33% "	"
31.5.51	"	104	17.67% deficient in fat.	Appeal to Cow sample re No. 87.
"	"	105	2.00% "	"
"	"	106	6.33% "	"
26.10.51	Cake flour	122	Heavily infested with flour mite (<i>tyroglyphus farinae</i>).	No proceedings. The remainder of the consignment was withdrawn from sale to the public.
22.11.51	Beef sausage	135	Deficient in meat to the extent of 24.00%.	No proceedings. The matter was referred to the appropriate Ministry.
12.12.51	Oats	146	Heavily infested with flour mite (<i>tyroglyphus farinae</i>).	No proceedings. The remainder of the consignment was withdrawn from sale to the public.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

As will be seen from the following table, 488 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 101 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination; improvements generally followed.

All unsatisfactory samples of Raw "Designated" Milk were referred to the Monmouthshire Agricultural Executive Committee for attention.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	26	25	1
Pasteurised	197	171	26
Accredited	37	35	2
Tuberculin Tested	199	130	69
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	29	26	3
	488	387	101

MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

53 samples of New Milk (ungraded) were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The guinea pig inoculated with one of these samples yielded positive results to tuberculosis upon post mortem examination. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation. (Four individual milks examined microscopically were all negative.) One sample yielded dubious results and it was recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service that the farm be investigated as though the result had been clearly positive. The case was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation. (Microscopical examination of milks from the 14 cows in this herd gave negative results.) In each case appropriate action was taken under Para. 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. The final report received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stated that the examinations carried out at the farms concerned proved negative.

In addition to the above, all samples of "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination are subjected to the guinea pig inoculation test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The guinea pig inoculated with three of these samples died 16 days after inoculation without yielding any result regarding tuberculosis.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1951.

420 samples were taken during the year. Of these, 370 were regarded as satisfactory; but 50 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1951

82 informal samples were taken during the year. Of these, 20 proved to be unsatisfactory.

In addition, 17 formal samples were taken, of which 5 proved to be deficient in fat to the extent of 40.4, 42.2, 56.0, 19.0 and 35.6 parts per cent., respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted in 4 cases (see Table "B," page 61). 2 of the samples proved to be deficient in fat were taken from the same manufacturer within a short period of time and proceedings were instituted in respect of one of these samples only.

FOOD INSPECTION

11,116 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was necessary to serve 66 notices (bakehouses 3, butchers 11, fried fish 2, provision shops and stores 31, restaurants and kitchens 17, other food stores 2) regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

FOOD POISONING

1 outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year 1951, comprised of 3 cases. There were no deaths.

The food suspected was cheese, but the organism or other agent responsible was not discovered.

SHELL FISH

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1951 was 37,546, including 5,907 beasts, 4,517 calves, 1,524 pigs, 25,597 sheep and lambs, 1 goat, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 38,502 for the years 1945-49, and with 37,916 for the year 1950.

CONDEMNED FOODS

181,791½ lbs.—over 81 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or "conversion" during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, of which 137,308½ lbs. were condemned. The remainder included: Fish, 7,175½ lbs; tinned foods, 30,895¾ lbs; and various, 6,412 lbs.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from assisting in various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

An annual contribution is made to the Central Council for Health Education, whereby the services of that organisation are available and are utilised.

1,000 copies of the monthly journal "Better Health" have been distributed each month—chiefly to Schools, Doctors' and Dentists' surgeries, and to Hairdressers' saloons.

Throughout the year pamphlets on various health subjects, such as "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby" and "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years," have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Over 23,000 leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Vaccination," "Scabies and Impetigo," "Tuberculosis," "Infantile Paralysis," "Influenza," "Measles," "Whooping Cough," "Venereal Diseases," etc., were also distributed. Three Empire Marketing Board's poster frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on health subjects each month and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for reference and on loan. Special activities were undertaken in connection with the Ministry of Food Propaganda, their posters having been widely displayed at the Clinics and Centres, and on other official buildings.

Exhibition stands are displayed in the Entrance Halls of the Civic Centre and Health Department. The topic is changed periodically and suitable literature placed on the stands for the use of the general public.

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN—HEALTH EXHIBITION, 16TH—30TH JUNE, 1951

This Exhibition was held in a tent behind the main Exhibition Hall and although conditions, such as rough gravel on the ground and the high temperature and humidity inside the tent, were hardly ideal, large numbers of people attended each day throughout the whole period and the Health Exhibition was regarded as one of the outstanding successes of the Festival Exhibition.

The Health Exhibition occupied a space of about 30 ft. x 15 ft., approximately one third of the tent. It consisted of Poster displays on stands and all round the canvas sides of the tent. A clean food shop and a dirty food shop were erected by a local firm for comparative purposes.

In conjunction with the Central Office of Information (Wales) a cinema was installed and day light projection was used. Seating accommodation was provided for 40 persons. The emphasis of the Exhibition being upon the Clean Handling of Food and the Health of

the Child, film programmes were arranged to cover these subjects and films dealing with Food Poisoning, Flies, Eyes, Ears, Sleep, Meals, Posture, Burns and Scalds and Spread of Infection were included. Seven complete changes of programme were devised and each programme consisted of 25—30 minutes Health Propaganda and 10 minutes of films of general topical interest. No set timetable for showing of these film programmes could be arranged as the demand was such as to call for almost continuous showing. Endeavour was made to clear the tent after each programme in order to make room for a fresh audience. Upwards of 5,000 attended and sat through these performances and had more space been available, this figure would have been far greater. Staff for the the Health Departments of the County Borough and the County Council were in attendance and the interest of the public was manifested by the information they sought and by their requests for the provision of certain pamphlets. Large numbers of pamphlets dealing with varied subjects were distributed, those in most popular demand by parents being—"Diarrhoea in Infants—Precautions Against," and "Infantile paralysis".

As a point of interest, on the last day of the Exhibition, more space became available and more than 120 persons were present at each programme.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Guild, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION

						Capacity Million Gallons
Ynysyfro	...	...	...	...	...	71
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pantyreos	...	...	...	...	...	145
Wentwood	...	...	...	...	...	410
Talybont	...	...	...	...	...	2,568
Total						3,229

The extensions of mains for the year ending 31st March, 1951, was 3,739 yards, and made a total of mains laid 253.49 miles.

The water supply throughout the area was satisfactory both in respect of quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were made quarterly on all the sources of supply and bacteriological tests were made fortnightly on the supplies from each treatment plant. Typical results from filtered water analyses are given herewith and the tests showed that a high standard of purity was maintained.

The Talybont water was treated to obviate any risk of plumbosolvency, by lime treatment at the Purification Plant. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied and

periodical tests carried out on the treated water, to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report in respect of any form of contamination.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains:—

(a) Direct to the houses (including outside areas) ...	28,599
(b) By means of standpipes ...	None
Population served (including outside areas) ...	114,000

EXAMINATION OF FILTERED WATERS (expressed in parts per hundred thousand)

	Wentwood	Talybont	Pant-yr-eos	Ynysyfro
Total Solids ...	12.60	7.00	15.80	11.40
Suspended Matter ...	trace	trace	trace	trace
Chlorine ...	1.40	1.20	1.30	1.40
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.055	0.042	0.037	0.060
Nitrites ...	absent	absent	absent	absent
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	absent	absent	absent	absent
Phosphates ...	absent	absent	absent	absent
Free Ammonia ...	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.006	0.003	0.007	0.002
Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate ...	8.25	4.05	13.80	10.55
Temporary Hardness do. ...	5.80	3.60	10.70	8.00
Permanent Hardness do. ...	2.45	0.45	3.10	2.55
Heavy Metals ...	absent	absent	absent	absent
pH ...	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.8
Colour ...	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless
Organisms grown on Agar at 21 degrees C. per millilitre ...	1	2	4	1
Organisms grown on Agar at 37 degrees C. per millilitre ...	15	1	3	1
Organisms of the b. Coli Group	absent in 50 millilitres	absent in 50 millilitres	absent in 50 millilitres	absent in 50 millilitres
Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes	absent in 100 millilitres	absent in 100 millilitres	absent in 100 millilitres	absent in 100 millilitres

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are three such places in Newport :—

THE TWO CORPORATION BATHS.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The Swimming Baths at Maindee also consist of two swimming baths—one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. All are provided with up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. At Maindee there are pre-cleansing showers whilst at Stow Hill, showers and foot-baths are provided for all patrons before entering the bath. The Bath surrounds and cubicles are regularly washed down with Sodium Hypochlorite and all foot boards and rails are sterilised.

The water is kept in a satisfactory condition by modern filtration plants, having a complete turnover every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours which by the addition of chemicals, removes all organic and solid impurities from the water when passing over the sand beds, and before the return of the water in the bath, it is aerated by the passage of air through the water to remove any odours, heated, and an injection of chlorine gas to residual of up to one part per million to obtain complete sterility.

It will thus be seen that every endeavour is made to keep to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Swimming Baths there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

ALLT-YR-YN PARK SWIMMING POOL is an open-air swimming bath of 200,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and the water is clarified, cleansed and chlorinated to .06. 25,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water is tested three times daily by the proprietors, to ensure that the percentage of chlorine is maintained.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

The Station, which is situated at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, is 265 feet above sea level; and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised it as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table 11 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 49.41 inches, compared with 51.35 inches in 1950, and an average of 46.10 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November, with 8.70 inches July was the driest month, with only 1.02 inches. Rain fell on 267 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1,584.5, compared with a five-year average of 1,611.6 hours. The daily mean was 4.34 hours of sunshine (35.4 per cent.); June was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.9 degrees F. and the minimum temperature 43.3 degrees F. The warmest days of the year were July 18th and 19th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 82 degrees F. The warmest night was July 31st, with 64 degrees F. The coldest day was March 10th, 36 degrees F., and the coldest night of the year was January 29th, 26 degrees F.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

307 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 347 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were chiefly for the purpose of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Of 289 candidates examined for service, 31 of them, or 10.7 per cent., were rejected.

RODENT CONTROL

Three rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation. In addition two sewer men of the Borough Engineer's Department are engaged under the supervision of this Department on the maintenance baiting of sewers. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population, and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

27,233 baits were laid in Town and Port, and the bodies of 919 rats were recovered (excluding those found in sewers which amounted to 599).

As a systematic policy, Post-mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year:—

URBAN (Surface Premises):

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	3,473
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	...	...	11,358
Number of Rats killed	...	...	...	...	620
Estimated number of Rats destroyed (as per Ministry of Food Formula)	...	...	...	...	8,227

PORT:

Number of Poison Baits laid—15,875.

Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered):—

		Male	Female	Total	Where killed
Brown	...	76	223	299	Ashore
Black	...	152	254	406	On Ships
		228	477	705	

(The Rat-catcher employed by the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive destroyed 546 rats and 101 mice on Dock Premises, in addition to the figures quoted above.)

Total Rats Destroyed (bodies recovered) :—

Urban :	Surface premises	...	...	...	620
	Sewers	...	...	...	599
Port :	...	...	...	...	1,251 & 101 mice
					<hr/> 2,470 & 101 mice <hr/>

HOUSING CONDITIONS

DWELLING-HOUSES

During the calendar year a nett increase of 176 took place in the number of dwelling-houses in the Borough.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1932 :—

HOUSES BUILT

Year ending June 30th	By Corporation to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken Off Rates	Nett In- crease or Decrease
1932 ...	...	103	103	14	89
1933 ...	...	80	80	8	72
1934 ...	...	133	138	12	126
9 months to March 31st, 1935 ...	76	170	246	8	238
9 months 1st April to Dec. 31st, 1935 ...	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to Dec. 31, 1936 ...	111	402	513	38	475
„ 1937 ...	...	*404	404	8	396
„ 1938 ...	8	404	412	33	379
„ 1939 ...	28	383	411	23	388
„ 1940 ...	...	80	80	21	59
„ 1941 ...	...	3	3	74	-71
„ 1942 ...	...	...	...	51	-51
„ 1943 ...	...	...	...	4	-4
„ 1944 ...	...	3	3	8	-5
„ 1945 ...	...	4	4	4	...
„ 1946 ...	212	22	234	—	234
„ 1947 ...	490	1	491	7	484
„ 1948 ...	713	20	733	7	726
„ 1949 ...	324	7	331	4	327
„ 1950 ...	178	52	230	4	226
„ 1951 ...	138	46	184	8	176
TOTALS ...	2,304	2,647	4,951	406	4,545

* Includes 11 self-contained flats converted from 4 houses.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,379
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	18,606
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	585
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	585
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,379

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	366
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	825

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

by owners 679

By local authority in default of owners 184

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

- (d) Proceedings under Section 12, the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI)—OVERCROWDING (Appointed Day—1st July, 1937) :—

Since the 31st December, 1939, it has been impracticable to keep records of all new cases of overcrowding and the number of cases of overcrowding that have been relieved. The only official figure that can be given is that of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year, i.e. 59.

In 1947 a survey of nine cross sections of the Borough was carried out and revealed that 106 (8.3%) of the 1,274 families surveyed were living in overcrowded conditions. Having regard to the fact that the Borough was divided into nine areas for the purpose of this survey, the figure of 8.3% of overcrowding can be taken as being fairly accurate for the purpose of estimating the conditions existing in the Borough. Working on this basis and also on the figure of 25,000 families (25,196 families were surveyed in 1936 and 1937) it is estimated that there are 2,000 families living in conditions which are overcrowded within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936.

There is no doubt that a further survey is required in regard to overcrowding, and new or amended legislation introduced for this purpose.

ERADICATION OF BUGS

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs :—

1. (a) NUMBER OF COUNCIL HOUSES :—
 - (i) Found to be infested 47
 - (ii) Disinfested 47
- (b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES :—
 - (i) Found to be infested 142
 - (ii) Number of houses disinfested by the Department ... 142
 - (iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with materials supplied by the Department) Nil
2. METHODS EMPLOYED FOR FREEING INFESTED HOUSES FROM BED BUGS :
 - (i) By Burning Sulphur.
 - (ii) By Burning Sulphur and Spraying with Liquid Insecticides.
 - (iii) By Spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticide used :
“ Killgercide.”
3. METHOD EMPLOYED FOR ENSURING THAT THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS ARE FREE FROM VERMIN BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES :—

The furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected before tenants occupy Council Houses or Bungalows. Where necessary, disinfestation is carried out before removal.
4. WHETHER THE WORK OF DISINFESTATION IS CARRIED OUT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY A CONTRACTOR :—

By the Local Authority.
5. THE MEASURES TAKEN BY WAY OF SUPERVISION OR EDUCATION OF TENANTS TO PREVENT INFESTATION OR RE-INFESTATION AFTER CLEANSING :—

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous, advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property, with figures and comparisons with previous years, are to be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL

The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the

extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION

The Borough Engineer states that the trunk sewer serving St. Julians is now complete and the trunk sewer at Malpas is nearing completion. The extensions to the sewerage system are complete at St. Julians (South) and Heather Road-Merlin Crescent Housing Sites, and sewerage systems at St. Julians (North), Malpas (North), and Glasllwch Housing Sites are under construction.

Extensions to the Sewerage Storage tanks at Malpas are also under construction.

During 1951 a part of Mill Street Sewer was reconstructed.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose, and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

Refuse collection and street cleansing services are in a constant state of expansion to meet the needs of completed housing development; and in respect of disposal the Engineer's Department is now raising the level of Shaftesbury Park for the Parks Committee.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	118	128	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	617	766	12	—
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	9	—	—
TOTAL	737	903	14	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	...	1	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	2	2	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	...	1	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	9	...	9	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	15	...	11	...

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

The number of outworkers shown in the August lists was 31 (wearing apparel 27, curtains and furniture hangings 4). In no instance was work carried out in unwholesome premises.

It was not necessary to serve notices for contraventions of the provisions of these sections of the Act.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

3 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely: Scarlet Fever 1, and Tuberculosis 2.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1951: To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 3,074; re Meat, Food, etc., 11,116 Infectious Diseases, 9,874; Birth Enquiries, etc., 24,451; Private Houses, etc., 33,667; making a grand total of 82,182.

I cannot end this Report without expressing my appreciation to the whole staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

D. E. LAWRENCE,
Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. Dunn and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my annual report for the year 1951.

It appears to me that the general public are becoming more and more conscious and appreciative of the importance and the many and varied functions of the Council which are administered by its Sanitary Inspectors. Nevertheless, whilst the public know that the Sanitary Inspector is the official who can secure the repair of a leaking roof and a broken drain, it is not appreciated fully that it is the same official who safeguards their interests in relation to the food they eat; the milk, mineral waters, and water they drink and, if their tastes are that way inclined, the beer and spirits they consume; the fertilisers and feeding stuff they use on their gardens and plants; the cleanliness of the rag flock and other filling materials used for the manufacture of upholstery, cushions, etc. with which their homes are furnished; the comfort and general health provisions for shop assistants and factory and office workers, etc., etc. Often the Sanitary Inspector is criticised over the length of time which elapses before, say, a house can be put in a reasonable state of repair but the critics are not aware of the fact that existing legislation will not in all instances permit the Council to act with any more speed than it does at present.

The Sanitary Inspector of today is an official who after long and careful study and special training has qualified himself to perform those duties of his profession which are of such importance to the public; he is a public servant and always at the service of the public and it is hoped that the public will realise this and will not hesitate to consult him at any time.

During the year under review 3,440 complaints were received by the Department, an increase of 365 over the number received in 1950, and of 244% over the number received in 1938. The complaints related to insanitary conditions in dwelling houses, factories, work places and other premises; and also to the sale and storage of unsound food. Each complaint was investigated thoroughly by your officers, as a result of which it was necessary to serve 2,235 notices. Much of your officers' time is taken up attending to these complaints and often what at first appears to be a trivial complaint proves upon investigation to be one involving major defects requiring immediate attention.

In addition to the complaints registered at the office, many more are observed and receive attention by your officers during the course of their inspection of their particular districts.

Of the 1,229 houses repaired during the year, 184 were repaired by the Corporation. Where the Council carry out work either in default, or at the request of, owners, Bills of Quantities are prepared by the District Sanitary Inspector and tenders are invited from local contractors for the execution of the work in accordance therewith. This work is carried out under the supervision of your Inspectors.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items that the roofs of 942 houses have been repaired or renewed, and in 710 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 47,875.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are no byelaws operating in the borough for the control of smoke emission from stacks of industrial undertakings, and complaints arising from the existence of a smoke nuisance can only be dealt with in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936.

Action was taken in all cases to have such nuisances abated and where necessary managements were persuaded to install suitable apparatus which would prevent excessive pollution of the atmosphere. Your officers continue to keep observations during routine inspections in addition to inspections carried out as a result of complaints.

OVERCROWDING

The Survey of the Borough was completed during 1937, and at the end of that year there were 265 dwellings overcrowded. During the year under review 59 " new " cases of overcrowding were reported.

The actual number of dwelling-houses overcrowded cannot be given without a complete survey of the Borough. However, during September of 1947 a survey of nine cross-sections of the Borough was carried out in order to arrive at an approximation of the overcrowding conditions then prevailing. Particulars obtained from 1,274 families showed that 106 (8.3%) families were living in overcrowded conditions.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 71.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 12,592 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses re Complaint	Corp'n Houses	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workplaces	Public Building Hotels etc.	Shops Act	Stables	Milkshops, Dairies	Bake-houses	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Fish and Fruit Premises	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Restaurants and Kitchens	Other Premises
Exterior.																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	97	91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed	955	903	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	687	618	52	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	5	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	190	183	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	294	259	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External plastering repaired	24	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted	710	681	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	246	213	13	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Interior.																			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	169	162	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired	364	324	28	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Floors ventilated	94	31	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	299	274	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	1483	1326	124	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	393	344	35	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	8	10	...
Radders provided	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
Radders improved or repaired	62	58	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	6	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & repap'd or dist'mp'd	76	25	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	4	...	8	7	2
Staircases repaired	46	41	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	544	497	38	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
Window cords renewed	1217	1125	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired	45	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drainage.																			
New drains constructed	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains cleansed	199	189	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains reconstructed	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drains repaired	74	62	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drains tested—Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Smoke	55	53	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical	30	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gullies fixed	61	47	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	17	13	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	9	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	42	39	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs provided	94	75	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs, trapped or waste pipes repaired	59	47	8	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	...	2	...	1
								2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Water Closets.																			
Additional water closets provided	47	5	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	8	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Water closet buildings repaired	169	151	9	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	110	94	6	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Water closets reconstructed	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleansed	15	9	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	115	87	22	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Flushing apparatus provided	57	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired	128	68	55	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																			
Accumulations removed	61	44	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Shbins provided	30	3	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	3	8	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storage accommodation provided or improved	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided	30	15	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Water taps or pipes repaired	18	14	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	3	...	1
Other repairs and nuisances abated	299	111	72	20	...	16	15	1	...	...	8	17	...	1	5	...	24	5	4
TOTALS	9742	8466	723	39	...	101	79	16	1	...	50	75	...	2	37	...	54	79	14

The disinfection of 47 houses was carried out during the year. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

The measure of success in maintaining and improving the general standard of cleanliness in Council houses is shown by the fact that although the number of houses is increasing steadily, it was found necessary to carry out disinfection in only 47 as against 129 in 1950.

With regard to the control and elimination of infestation in Corporation Houses and Bungalows, the furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected for evidence of vermin. Where necessary, disinfection is carried out before removal.

Prior to the occupation of new Houses and Bungalows, the interiors of the premises are sprayed with a liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. This precaution is taken so that vermin, which may be introduced upon occupation, will be destroyed after coming into contact with a surface which has been so treated.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES

On the 1st January, 1951, there were 6 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 73 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Bye-laws, periodical visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition. The statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing was carried out under the supervision, and to the satisfaction, of the Health Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 4 within the Borough, with accommodation for 114 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections are directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

There are two manufacturers of feeding stuffs and fertilisers in the Borough. During the year, 24 samples (4 formal and 20 informal) were obtained, wholesale and retail, and submitted for analysis. 19 of the samples were fertilisers and 5 were of feeding stuffs. The Analyst reported that all of the samples conformed to the Statutory Statements supplied.

The taking of formal samples of large quantities of bulk or bagged materials in accordance with the Regulations involves a considerable amount of work. The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928. RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS, 1912

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 6 samples were examined. The proportion of chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951.

The above Act and Regulations came into force on the 1st November, 1951 and repeal the Acts of 1911 and 1928 and the Regulations of 1912. The Regulations of 1951 prescribe, inter alia, standards of cleanliness for each kind of materials to which the Act applies.

It is important to note that the second-hand and re-conditioning trades are exempt from the provisions of the Act, and therefore it will prove of little protection to the public in purchasing second-hand or re-conditioned articles, inasmuch as no statutory action can be taken if the filling of such articles should prove to be contaminated. It is to be hoped that the necessary amendment will be made to the Act and Regulations.

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 has now been in operation for almost two years and the greater and more clear cut powers given to local authorities, under the enactment, has enabled them to

attain a fair measure of success in securing as far as practicable that their districts are kept free from rats and mice.

Both owners and occupiers are more ready to seek the help of the local authority when they have evidence of rat or mice infestation on their premises and this early notification assists your officers considerably in their task of eradication. As a result of this co-operation, in only 21 cases was it necessary to serve written notices on owners or occupiers of land requiring them to take steps to destroy rats and mice on their premises and to prevent the entry of rats and mice thereon.

Close supervision was exercised over special premises such as the Corporation's Refuse Tips, River Banks and Schools. Since the vesting of the hospitals in the Minister of Health, your officers have had no statutory right to inspect them, but in Newport the Management Committee continued to grant this facility in the three local hospitals and have carried out any preventive measures found necessary.

The majority of infestations in private dwellings were found to be due to defective drains and the Department ensured that the necessary repairs were effected.

Methods of repression are the subject of continuous research and in November a new poison known as Warfarin was officially recognised for use by local authorities. It is a blood anti-coagulant which induces fatal haemorrhage in rodents. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to assess the effectiveness of this new poison.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR TO SURFACE PREMISES

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business and Industrial	Total
Total No. of properties ...	77	25,160	35	1,597	26,869
Number of properties inspected as a result					
(a) of notification ...	(a) 34	403	1	118	556
(b) otherwise ...	(b) 16	818	—	214	1,048
Number of properties found to be infested					
(a) by rats Major	5	—	1	11	17
Minor	32	269	—	95	396
(b) by mice ...	13	146	—	20	179
Number of properties infested by rats and mice treated...	50	415	1	126	592
Number of formal notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act. ...	—	—	—	15	15
Number of informal notices.	—	—	—	6	6

Surface infestation is very closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason maintenance treatments of the whole of the town's sewer system were continued during the year (two such treatments being carried out).

Number of man-holes baited	...	...	...	...	2,689
Number of man-holes showing pre-bait take	...	...	...	...	1,947
Number of man-holes showing complete pre-bait take	...	...	...	...	803
Number of man-holes test-baited	...	...	...	...	841

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Part II of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this department and 116 Licences were issued during the year.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Shops Act, 1950, is an Act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses. During the year 747 inspections were made under the provisions of the Act.

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269)

There are two licensed sites within the Borough with accommodation for 7 caravans of the approved type. One of these Licences was granted during the year—originally the owner of the land was refused a licence owing to the absence of adequate water supply and sanitary accommodation. On appeal to the Magistrates' Court he was granted a licence subject to his carrying out the requirements of the Council relating to water supply and sanitation. This work has now been carried out and 4 caravans are stationed on the site.

The absence of an adequate number of licensed sites has given rise to unauthorised "siting" of caravans on many unoccupied plots of ground within the Borough. A considerable amount of time is spent by the Sanitary Inspectors in endeavouring to have these sites cleared of van dwellers. However, the law is such that observations have to be made over periods of up to 9 weeks before action can be taken in the courts, either against the van dwellers or the occupiers of the land.

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES (Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92)

Inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year :—

		General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises treated	...	434	123	189	746
Rooms treated	...	940	149	441	1,530
Articles destroyed	...	50	26	28	104
Articles treated	...	2,856	1,379	3,171	7,406

STABLES

The number of visits to stables was 41. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, but no serious nuisances were discovered.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

AMUSEMENT PLACES

61 visits have been paid to music halls and cinemas, etc. in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and, where necessary, improvements have been effected upon notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises	Inspec- tions	Re- visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	1,481	72	—	—
Bakehouses	371	54	2	1
Butcher's Premises	1,185	230	4	7
Cattle Market	11	1	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	57	4	—	—
Cold Stores	9	1	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	159	42	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	542	68	—	2
Food vehicles & Meat in Transit	11	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	1,070	57	—	—
Provision Market	1,043	36	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	1,240	844	2	29
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	707	488	—	17
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	425	558	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	225	63	—	—
Other Food Stores	29	24	1	1
Railway Stations re Food ...	6	3	—	—
	8,571	2,545	9	57

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported foodstuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire," or "English" produce.

The attention of all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, is directed to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcass is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 40,645 animals were slaughtered, of which 163 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on Page 85.

At the latter end of 1939 the Council entered into a voluntary agreement with the Ministry of Food in respect of the use of the Council's Slaughterhouse under the plan for the control of meat and livestock.

Government control of meat and livestock was instituted on the 15th January, 1940, and on that date the Ministry became the sole slaughterer of stock. Accordingly, there was a discontinuance of the past arrangements whereby butchers slaughtered animals at public or private slaughterhouses.

The Ministry's slaughterhouse activities do not extend beyond:—

- (a) the slaughter of animals which is carried out for the Ministry by Contractors;
- (b) the sale of the meat to the Wholesale Meat Supply Association, by which it is distributed to the retail trade; and
- (c) the disposal of by-products through existing channels.

The Council provide premises, equipment and services on the lines of the past practice as between the Council and private traders which are as follows:—

- (a) the provision at the Slaughterhouse of all facilities for stunning, killing, dressing, hanging, weighing and lairage;
- (b) the provision of labour for cleaning the premises excepting the cleaning of the slaughter bays and slaughtering equipment after slaughtering;
- (c) the removal and disposal of manure and condemned meat;

- (d) the provision of managerial, inspectorial, and clerical staff for performing the Council's usual functions in connection with the Slaughterhouse.

For these services the Ministry pay the ordinary slaughtering, weighing and lairage fees which were charged to private traders before they were superseded by the Ministry.

Cattle are received from Monmouthshire and the surrounding Counties and even from as far away as South Devon and Cornwall.

The Slaughterhouse is the central slaughtering establishment for supplying the whole of the official home-killed meat quota to Newport, Caerleon, Chepstow, Magor and St. Mellons, Cwmbran and Risca, and in addition sends supplementary supplies to other parts of the country including London and Birmingham.

MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In December a newly constructed bacon factory was opened at Maesglas. The consequent increase in the number of killings has made; and will continue to make, heavy demands on the existing inspectorial staff and it may be necessary, during the ensuing year, to consider additional assistance in this connection.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables:—

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Total
Beasts	5907	—	5907
Calves	4517	—	4517
Pigs	1524	3099	4623
Sheep and Lambs ...	25597	—	25597
Goat	1	—	1
	37546	3099	40645

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	110219	—	6940 $\frac{1}{4}$	117159 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork ...	3464	7910 $\frac{3}{4}$	1013 $\frac{1}{4}$	12388
Mutton and Lamb ...	7727	—	34	7761
	121410	7910 $\frac{3}{4}$	7987 $\frac{1}{2}$	137308 $\frac{1}{4}$

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Bruising (general) ...	1	—	—	4	5
Decomposition ...	1	—	—	2	3
Emaciation ...	4	—	—	19	23
Erysipelas ...	—	—	3	—	3
Fever ...	4	2	6	15	27
Tuberculosis (generalised) ...	36	3	8	—	47
Immaturity ...	—	4	—	—	4
Jaundice ...	—	—	1	—	1
Johne's Disease ...	2	—	—	—	2
Moribund ...	1	—	1	6	8
Oedema ...	6	1	—	10	17
Pneumonia (gangrenous) ...	—	2	—	2	4
Pyæmia ...	1	2	1	1	5
Septicæmia ...	7	—	6	1	14
TOTALS ...	63	14	26	60	163

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	5907	4517	25597	4623	1
Number inspected	5907	4517	25597	4623	1
All diseases except Tuberculosis, Whole carcasses condemned	27	11	60	18	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1515	10	2529	80	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	26·10	0·46	10·11	2·12	—
Tuberculosis only, Whole carcasses condemned	36	3	—	8	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2088	12	—	316	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	35·96	0·33	—	7·01	—

TUBERCULOSIS

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis. This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin Test.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughter-houses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description	Reason for Condemnation	Premises	Amount in lbs.
Fish	Unsound	Private	7,175 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese	Mould	"	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	Unsound	"	470 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chocolate			
Powder	Rodent Contamination	"	510
Carrots	Decomposition	"	1,120
Cocoanut			
Macaroons	Damaged	"	1,340
Turkeys	Decomposition	"	410 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dried Fruit	Unsound	"	408 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Goods	Decomposed and blown	"	30,895 $\frac{3}{4}$
Various Foods	Unwholesome and decomposed	"	2,027
			44,483

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Under this heading, 1,553 inspections were made to premises where milk is sold or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.44 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.71 per cent. Of the 248 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 3 samples were recorded as having been adulterated.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949

During the year, 142 licences were issued authorising the use of the following designations: "Tuberculin Tested," 34; Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised)," 8; "Accredited," 1; "Pasteurised," 64; and "Sterilised," 35.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 488 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 101 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

BAKEHOUSES

The number on the register was 43 within the Borough: Visits 425 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors; but in 4 cases it was necessary to serve Written Notices. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

400 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 315 were formal samples—milk 248, beer 12, whisky 5, rum 3, gin 2, brandy 3, jelly 7, tomato ketchup 5, curry powder 5, mustard 6, flour 6, beef sausage 6, coffee 2, fish cakes 3, pork sausage 1, tinned sausage 1,—and 85 were informal samples. 15 of the formal samples did not conform to the required standard. In addition 2 of the informal samples were considered to be unsatisfactory. Of the 15 formal samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst, 11 samples of milk were not recorded as being adulterated, it being proved that the milk was “as it came from the cow”.

The results of the analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's Report on pages 56 to 60.

In addition to the above, 53 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 62).

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947 AND 1948

These regulations came into operation on the 1st May, 1947. Broadly they require that the ingredients of ice-cream shall be heat treated after being mixed and that the mixture shall be cooled until the freezing process is begun. After freezing, ice-cream must not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature of not more than 28° F. If, at any time since it was frozen, its temperature rises above 28° F. then it must again be heat treated and then kept at a temperature of not more than 28° F.

The regulations do not prescribe a bacteriological standard of cleanliness for ice-cream, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence. The Minister of Health does, however, draw attention to a form of methylene blue test adapted for the testing of ice-cream, of which the conclusions and suggested grading are at present provisional. At the same time, the Minister has been advised that this test of bacterial cleanliness appears to provide the best available for the present purpose.

420 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted to the methylene blue test. As will be seen from the following table there has been a considerable improvement in the bacterial cleanliness of ice-cream during the past four years due, no doubt, to the close attention given by your officers to this particular subject.

		Grade I		Grade II		Grade III		Grade IV	
1948	...	58	...	34	...	29	...	42	
1949	...	146	...	94	...	82	...	90	
1950	...	123	...	81	...	28	...	25	
1951	...	246	...	124	...	30	...	20	

FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) ORDER, 1951

This Order, which came into operation on the 1st March, 1951, brought into being the much needed standard for ice-cream. The Order states that such standard shall be as follows:—

“ Ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat :

Provided that—

- (i) ice-cream containing any fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree shall either conform to the standard set forth above or, alternatively, the total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall, be not less than 25 per cent. of the ice-cream including the fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree, as the case may be, and such total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall include not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 2 per cent. milk solids other than fat;
- (ii) “ Parev ” (kosher) ice sold, offered or exposed for sale under that description shall contain not less than 10 per cent. fat and not less than 14 per cent. sugar, and the standard for ice-cream set forth above shall not apply to this product.

99 samples were taken during the year (82 informal, 17 formal). 20 informal samples proved to be unsatisfactory as also were 5 of the formal samples. Legal proceedings were instituted in 4 cases, convictions being obtained in every instance.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors and other members of the Staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I, am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. GRIFFITHS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1

POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

30th JUNE, 1951.					
Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling- House	Density (Persons per Acre)
Malpas	944	9367	2356	3.97	9.9
Allt-yr-yn . . .	727	7358	1989	3.69	10.1
Caerau	268	10348	2274	4.55	38.6
St. Woolos . .	830	12447	3277	3.79	15.0
Alexandra . . .	^a 1377½	8281	1743	4.75	6.0
Central	204	9071	1895	4.78	44.4
St. Julians . .	570	13073	3243	4.03	22.9
Maindee	685	10335	2612	3.95	15.1
Victoria	250½	11500	2698	4.26	45.9
Liswerry . . .	2017	13020	3507	3.71	6.4
Whole Borough . . .	^a 7873	104800	25594	4.09	13.3

^a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

Census population 15th April, 1951=105,285

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951

[illegible]

Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
	30	3	...	...	33	5	9	1	2	50
All Causes	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	6
Certified by Coroner after P.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tub.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not T.B.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	1	1	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ven. Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	6
Premature Birth	17	1	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other causes	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
TOTALS	31	3	...	...	34	7	12	3	2	58

CALENDAR YEAR

Nett Births registered: Legitimate, 1,724; Illegitimate, 59; Total, 1,783.

Infant Deaths, number: Legitimate, 57; Illegitimate, 1; Total, 58.

Death Rate: Legitimate, 33.1; Illegitimate, 16.9; Total, 32.5

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1,288; Population, 104,800.

Table 4
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951
AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS					TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncon- rected No.	Net		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	of Non-resi- dents regis- tered in the district	of Residents not regis- tered in the district	Under 1 year of age	At all ages		
			No.	Rate								No.	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Five year Average 1941-5	91758	1843	1801	19.00	1241	13.07	163	90	107	59.3	1168	12.32		
Five year Average 1946-50	103536	2251	2077	20.04	1356	13.08	227	84	101	48.7	1213	11.70		
1946	99000	2413	2253	22.76	1359	13.73	173	77	129	57.3	1263	12.76		
1947	100710	2431	2283	22.67	1459	14.49	216	83	140	61.3	1326	13.17		
1948	104600	2330	2121	20.28	1261	12.06	207	58	96	43.3	1112	10.63		
1949	105800	2066	1861	17.59	1316	12.44	244	90	76	40.8	1162	10.98		
1950	107300	2045	1866	17.39	1384	12.90	296	113	65	34.8	1201	11.19		
1951	104800	1966	1783	17.01	1481	14.13	311	118	58	32.5	1288	12.29		

Table 5
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1951.

Name of Centre		Crindau	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Liswerry	Beechwood	Caerau	Malpas	Maesglas	Gaer	Alway	Whole Town												
No.	Sessions held	48	96	96	140	96	96	98	48	48	94	96	956												
N	Register, Dec. 31st	240	373	395	813	377	365	350	304	172	133	137	3659												
	Mothers	1	...	3	1	5	11	.	3	...	...	1	25										
	Expectant Mothers	241	373	398	814	382	376	350	307	172	133	138	3684												
	Total Mothers	183	160	172	134	193	130	152	42	51	43	65	1325												
	Infants	79	333	339	782	388	419	261	331	181	132	221	3466												
	Children	503	866	909	1730	963	925	763	680	404	308	424	8475												
Total on Register December 31st, 1950.																									
		Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.		
Medical Examinations																									
	Expectant Mothers	1	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	6	6	1	1	1	1	13	13		
	Other Mothers	103	249	182	400	352	244	414	209	389	189	470	158	296	54	136	66	129	87	213	73	145	1532	3193	
	Total Mothers	104	250	182	400	355	225	415	209	389	195	476	158	296	55	137	66	129	87	213	74	146	1545	3206	
	Infants under 1 year	153	773	280	1329	246	321	1751	280	1399	282	1496	222	1163	82	413	85	397	103	628	106	599	2160	11007	
	Children 1-5 years	93	288	203	500	252	222	674	212	512	275	857	186	582	94	251	86	237	122	378	167	439	1912	5290	
	TOTAL	350	1311	665	2229	668	788	2840	701	2300	752	2829	566	2041	231	801	237	763	312	1219	347	1184	5617	19503	
		Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average		
Attendances																									
	Expectant Mothers	3	03	20	21	1	02	1	01	25	03	
	Other Mothers	2035	42.39	3127	32.57	2495	26.00	4538	32.4	2788	29.04	3288	34.25	2942	30.0	1340	27.90	897	18.7	1820	19.4	1246	12.98	26516	27.74
	TOTAL	2035	42.39	3127	32.57	2498	26.03	4538	32.4	2788	29.04	3308	34.46	2942	30.0	1341	27.92	897	18.7	1820	19.4	1247	12.99	26541	27.77
	Infants under 1 year	1765	36.77	2684	27.96	2094	21.80	3661	26.2	2622	27.31	2920	30.42	2274	23.2	1127	23.50	714	14.9	1447	15.4	1052	10.96	22360	23.39
	Children 1-5 years	364	7.58	574	5.97	671	7.00	1190	8.5	756	7.87	1153	12.01	822	8.4	638	13.30	265	5.5	506	5.4	650	6.77	7589	7.94
	Total Attendances	4164	86.74	6385	66.50	5263	54.83	9389	67.1	6166	64.22	7381	76.89	6038	61.6	3106	64.72	1876	39.1	3773	40.2	2949	30.72	56490	59.10
		Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.		
Weighings																									
	Number of Individuals	160	84	299	155	263	253	405	355	338	191	310	261	248	188	111	121	90	77	133	134	120	168	2477	1987
	Number of Weighings	1733	272	2709	582	2067	636	3607	1054	2665	615	2951	1021	2255	763	1106	608	714	253	1447	480	1033	519	22287	6803

Table 6

Showing for Comparison Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1951, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Registrar-General's Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	Small Pox	Tuber-culosis	Acute Polio-myelitis	Whooping Cough	Diph-theria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality (incl. Abortions)		
													Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.4	29.6	0.43	0.36	0.79
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36	1.6	33.9	?	?	?
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000	16.7	0.38	12.5	00.0	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.0	27.6	?	?	?
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	—	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.7	26.4	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B.	17.0	0.50	12.3	—	—	0.45	—	—	—	0.30	2.2	32.5	—	0.54	0.54

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

Table 7.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												At all Ages	Corresponding period last year	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Total Admissions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	At Ages—Years.														Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up-wards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Table 8

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930

Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1951.

	Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases																			
		Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		Gen Urinary					
								Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
FORM "A"																											
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)		196	106	76	182	7	7	14	1	3	...	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Primary Notifications		138	73	53	126	6	6	12	1	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
FORM I.—Notifications																											
Hospitals		143	62	67	129	9	5	14	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sanatoria		38	12	26	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM II.—Notifications																											
Hospitals		163	75	76	151	6	6	12	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sanatoria		24	6	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above Table does not include "Inward Transfers," whereas Table on Form T.137 (Revised) sent to Welsh Board of Health does.

Table 9

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1951

SCHOOL	MEASLES						WHOOPIING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						SCABIES						
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	
Alexandra	1	...	16	⁶...	...	23	...	1	6	⁴...	...	11	4	11	55	...	...	70	1	3	32	...	...	36	1	1	1	...	...	3
Bolt Street	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	2	2	1	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	4
Clytha	3	...	25	...	...	28	1	2	9	...	...	12	1	...	46	...	...	47	...	1	13	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau . . . . .	...	1	11	...	...	12	...	1	12	...	...	13	1	...	34	...	...	35	1	3	22	¹...	...	27	1	...	2	...	...	3
Durham Road . . .	4	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	10	⁷...	...	17	2	2	13	¹...	...	18	1	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	1
Eveswell . . . . .	...	3	15	⁹...	...	27	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	12	13	²...	...	31	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairoak . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaer	1	1	11	...	...	13	...	...	19	...	...	19	1	1	6	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liswerry	1	1	24	...	...	26	...	...	16	...	...	16	13	19	74	...	...	106	1	1	4	...	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	3
Maesglas	2	...	23	²...	...	27	1	1	1	...	...	3	7	5	20	¹⁰...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Maindee . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	7	7	12	...	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malpas Church . .	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	7	1	...	35	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpas County . .	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	12	3	...	16	...	...	19	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powell's Place . .	...	...	11	⁴...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
St. Andrew's . . .	...	...	5	³...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	12	8	8	38	⁴...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
St. David's	4	4	25	...	...	33	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's . . .	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	2	1	28	...	...	31	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's . . .	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	18	...	...	24	1	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1
St. Woolos . . . .	...	...	7	¹...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	¹...	...	3	1	2	3	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1
Somerton . . . . .	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredcgar Wharf . .	...	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	4	...	...	4
Belle Vue Sec. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	6
Crindau Sec. . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Fairoak Sec. . . .	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3
Father Hill Sec. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Holy Family Sec. .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Maesglas Sec. . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
St. Andrew's Sec. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynglas S.M. . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hatherleigh S.M. .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Stow Hill S.M. . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
St. Julian's High .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport High
Tech. College . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Private Schools . .	1	3	11	...	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School or School unknown . .	...	1	153	951	13	1118	1	...	27	292	2	322	...	...	2	89	3	94	...	...	2	11	2	15	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS	24	21	483	976	13	1517	4	8	209	303	2	526	66	98	389	107	3	663	15	19	187	12	2	235	13	12	16	...	1	42	

*Includes 21 cases of German Measles. N.B.—The smaller figures shown in the above Table are the number of cases in Day Nurseries and are included in the totals.

Table 10

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES IN THE
BOROUGH REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

1897 to 1951

Year	* Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
10 yrs. av. 1927-1936	454	340	80.1	4	87.3	135	82.2	4.5	5.4
10 yrs. av. 1937-1946	383	275	67.0	3	93.5	155	87.6	3.6	1.4
1947	404	248	72.58	—	—	21	95.24	5.0	—
1948	421	348	72.70	—	—	18	100.	—	—
1949	408	442	73.30	—	—	5	100.	—	—
1950	353	258	82.95	—	—	7	100.	—	—
1951	321	195	77.95	1	100.	2	100.	50.0	—

* Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 11

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1951

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.
and corrected for Index Error.)

Month	Mean reading of barometer	Mean temperature of air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Tempera- ture of Earth at		Rainfall in inches, Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered sunshine in hours and tenths	Sun above the Horizon in hours and minutes
		Highest by day	Lowest by night	Daily range	Dry bulb	Wet bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.702	44.7	35.7	9.0	39.6	38.3	88.7	39.8	42.7	5.45	41.5	260'34"
February	29.554	44.9	34.5	10.4	39.2	37.7	86.3	39.7	42.7	4.71	81.8	278'12"
March	29.690	45.8	35.1	10.7	40.6	38.7	83.3	41.0	42.8	4.42	86.6	366'57"
April	29.979	54.4	38.4	16.0	47.0	42.9	69.6	46.4	45.7	3.91	209.3	414'38"
May	29.902	58.5	43.8	14.7	51.8	47.8	73.3	52.2	50.1	2.91	177.5	482'49"
June	29.966	67.9	49.8	18.1	60.6	54.7	66.5	60.4	56.2	1.03	254.9	496'11"
July	30.032	73.1	53.9	19.2	65.3	59.1	67.8	64.2	60.5	1.02	223.3	499'58"
August	29.768	66.6	52.5	14.1	61.0	56.9	76.6	62.6	61.5	5.86	176.4	452'52"
Sept.	29.896	64.9	51.7	13.2	58.5	56.0	85.3	59.6	60.0	5.27	88.1	380'58"
October	30.058	58.5	43.9	14.6	49.9	47.8	84.9	53.6	56.8	1.52	110.7	332'38"
November	29.556	52.8	42.7	10.1	47.3	45.8	88.0	48.6	52.1	8.70	73.9	268'11"
December	29.910	50.2	37.9	12.3	43.1	41.3	85.5	44.5	48.7	4.61	60.5	246'16"
										49.41	1584.5 hrs.	



